Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 21 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
25th January ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th " ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.

Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
7th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dat about.	Steamer	
1919		
24th January ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
6th February ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay. Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure
Tosan Maru	Matsuo ..	2856	27th Jan.	6th Feb.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Shinyu Maru.	G. Konaka ..	..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Yerimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	29th Jan	5th Feb.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	27th Jan	2nd Feb	Japan.

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few [illegible] policies with [illegible]
(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds etxceed	Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 20,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Teak and Jungle Wood Cuttings, Old Iron Piping and Rubber Cuttings, Manilla Rope, Scrap Iron, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old iron pipings, rubber cuttings, steel wires, and Manilla rope, scrap iron, empty tins and cases, Galvd. sheets, cuttings, gas lamp and pipes, old linen and carpets, etc.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
22, Medow Street.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT OLD MEMONWADA ROAD AND AT CURRY ROAD, NEAR STATION, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 1880 of 1918.
Ebrahim Hajee Fath Mahomed Plaintiff
Vs.
Hajrabai and Others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. D. L. Vaidya and Mr. Thakoredas A. Ghandy the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit; and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made therein on the 19th day of December, 1918, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties the respective premises on the following days.

OLD MEMONWADA ROAD PROPERTY.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, belonging to the Fuzendar Ladha Ibrahim containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate lying and being at Old Memonwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2395 and Street No. 459-461 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Memonwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Jamatkhana of Halai Memons and on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Sakoor Hajee Abdul Latif.

CURRY ROAD PROPERTY.

Sale on Thursday, the 30th January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras feehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2566.5 square yards or thereabouts together with the Chawls, stables or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Curry Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 582, 663 and 687, 689 and 759 and New No. 2C/12646 and New Survey No. 3A/2673 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2414(1), 2414(2), 2414(3) and 2414(4) and [illegible] No. (A 423, 40 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Karim Mahomed, on or towards the North by the property of Shamji Madhavji, and on or towards the South by the Curry Road aforesaid both premises are in the possession of Mahomed Miya Haiee Ahmed Khandwani on behalf of Hajee Abdulla Miya Hajee Ahmed Khandwani the guardian of the parties interested in the said properties.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office in Church Gate Street or to Messrs Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Defendants at their office at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned Auctioneers

SALE OF 5 BALES WHITE NAINSOOKS No. 1400.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of Hajee Mehedy Isfahany, Esqr., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Messrs. Hajee Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons, sell by Public auction on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the office of Aga Hajee Mehedy Isfahany 14 old Mody Bay Street the following.

5 bales White Nainsooks No. 1400 of David Sassoon Bond Delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Schoen House", Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield suite, Chesterfield easy chairs, handsome cabinets, file cabinets, rich carpets, flower vases, pictures, sweet-toned "Kohalar and Campbell" cottage piano, glass, silver show case, iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, cloths and gown press, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving top writing table, book cases, mirrored hatstand, rich table ornaments, utensils, etc.

The property of an English gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of 671 bales of cotton on account and risk of Messrs. Kamat Bros., of Belgaum, advertised for to-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.
GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY
"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."
Our Prices are the "Cheapest."
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of 220 drums of Bleaching Powder advertised to take place to-day on account and risk of Messrs. H. M. Chowna and Co., is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP TOW, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Alexandra Dock, on account of the concerned:—

375 bales Hemp Tow slightly damaged by fire and water during recent fire on the s. s. "Chindwara."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English-built brougham by Silk and Sons, London, in good order, with a handsome bay waler Australian horse 15-2 and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong Calcutta built rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a handsome chestnut waler horse and harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred dogcart by Stevens with lamps khaki hood compiete for monsoon, in good order.

1 12-15 h.p. 4 clyinder, 5 seater, Humber car, with buick Tonneau body bosch magneto, in running order.

1 12-15 h.p. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, "Prema Car," fitted with charoon body, bosch magneto, in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 BALES GREY CALENDAR LONGCLOTH OF THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

On MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by the order of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their cloth shop at Ganesh Wadi, Moolji Jaitha Market, 64 bales of Grey Calendar Longcloth of the following description on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thakar Gopaldas Virji of Moolji Jaitha Market:—

11 bales, 32 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6½, quality No. 21, each containing 50 pieces.
20 bales, 34 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6 5/8, quality No. 31, each containing 50 pieces.
19 bales, 36 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7, quality No. 41, each containing 50 pieces.
4 bales, 38 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7 3/8, quality No. 51, each containing 50 pieces.
10 bales, 40 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7½, quality No. 61, each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wellesley House", Cooperage, opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, diuing table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet table ornament, one nearly new sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., glass door book cases, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, book cases, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice box, cane furniture, utensils, etc., etc. the property of E. Y. Watson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sawar Press B. Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of the Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha and on account of the concerned:—

22 full-pressed bales Montgomeri Cotton Multan (yellow cotton).
10 full-pressed bales Okara Cotton.
17 full-pressed bales Kasgaum Cotton.
1 full-pressed bale Multan Cotton (burst bale).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, AT THE CORNER OF DONGRI STREET AND FIRST CHINCH BANDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following building Plot for the term of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1. Plot No. 21.—Nowrojee Hill Estate, this plot is situated at the junction of Dongri Street and 1st Chinch Bandar Roads and containing an area of about 823 square yards and has a frontage of about 120 feet.

The above plot is close to the Bhat Bazaar and the Docks and in a locality where there is a very great demand for shop, godowns, pehdis and residences.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Board's Land Manager at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome specially made to the owner's design plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, McKenzie and other well known makers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich brassware, old Chinaware, rich ornaments, Persian and English carpets, one richly carved "Kashmir" made dining room suite, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, folding screens, etc., drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, electric fans, lights and fittings, Burmese open carved screen, blackwood carved furniture rich water colours, and engravings, rich curtains, phonograph with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, one very handsome English tiffin basket, fully furnished nearly new icebox, by Army and Navy Avory platform scale, large iron stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots, garden roller, English bath tubs, one 6 cylinder 4 seater "Stellite" Motor Car, one dog house, one large fowl house, with fowls, etc., etc., the property of W. Turner Green, Esq., of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID TOURING MOTOR CAR, SUITABLE FOR MOTOR SERVICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction, by order of the parties concerned, the following:—

One 60 H.P. 6 Cylinder Mitchell Car, 8 Seater, fitted with luxurious Tonneau Body in good running order most suitable for Motor Services on Hills or long distance Level Roads in up-country.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1919.

MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE OF 450 BALES YARN.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction by order of Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas, Esq., at his shop at Tamba Kanta, Pydownie, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Ravaloo Ayer, Nayasami Ayer.

450 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON FERGUSON ROAD, PAPEL.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for Messrs. Kaikhusru Hormusji Plumber and Cowasji Khursetji Arajania the second mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dorabshaw Burjorji Mistry the mortgagor Messrs. Mody and Co. auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said second mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of July 1916 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said second mortgagees of the others part. The said sale will be made subject to an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of July 1916 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Abdulla Dharamsey of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All the piece or parcel of land (together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon) situate at and fronting Ferguson Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasure ment seven hundred and sixteen square yards and seven-eighth of another square yard or thereabouts and bearing with other land collector's old No. 179 New No. B/12114 and New Survey Nos. 1/2813 and 1/2874 and bounded on the south by the property formerly of Naranji Mills and now of Meyer Sassoon Mill on the west by a private Road and beyond that by land of Behramji Hirjibhai Warden based originally to Kadarbhai Sullemanji on the north and east by land belonging to the said Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and mortgaged to Bomanji Framji Patell and Framji Jamshedji Engineer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the second mortgagees at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane or to the undersigned.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1919.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 26/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—The well-known uptodate Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. ORIENT HOTEL opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. 412

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. Petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 371, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegrams "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOURIST PARTY leaving in May for Europe and American trip, for six months with special arrangements for vegetarians, invites a few members to accompany. Please apply Box No. 127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A MOTOR MECHANIC, having at least six years' experience. Apply Messrs. A. B. WHEELER & Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 249

WANTED—Competent WATCH MAKERS good salary. Apply immediately SWISS WATCH WORKS, Lamington Road, next to N. Foweil and Co. 411

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT COURT CLERK. Salary according to qualifications but not exceeding Rs. 100 p.m. Apply to DEPUTY TRAFFIC MANAGER (Com.), G. I. P. Railway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent English knowing CAMP CLERK, preferably a Guzarathi. Apply to P. LUKSHMINARASIAH, 140, Sirdar Griha, Bombay 2. 427

WANTED FOR SERVICE in India a FITTER with knowledge of Steam Engines. Apply with testimonials in person to TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay. 455

WANTED—A competent NURSE, willing to accompany upcountry, European preferred. Pay according to qualification. Apply Box No. 128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 443

WANTED.—A RAJPUT or a MAHOMEDAN with legal qualifications for the Judicial Department of a first class Indian State, must start as Attaché on Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply Box No. 109 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 367

CASHIER.—A large English Mercantile Firm requires a HEAD CASHIER, of good family, able to take entire charge of Cash Department and furnish security, not less in value than Rs. 25,000. Good Prospects. Apply giving full details to Box No. 136 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 458

WANTED—An expert CAMERA MAN for Motion Picture purposes good prospects for an intelligent man with copies of testimonials. Apply B. ARDESHIR & Co., 102, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 434

WANTED—ASSISTANT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT in one of the Native States of Central India. Salary rising From Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Only qualified experienced candidate, stating caste, age, may apply with copies of testimonials. English knowing will be preferred. Apply Box No. 113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

WANTED—An energetic well-qualified and thoroughly experienced Upper-Subordinate for the Public Works Department of a Native State in Rajputana, pay according to qualifications. Retired Government hand preferred. Apply to Box No. 96, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 305

REQUIRED—A PERSONAL ASSISTANT and STENO-TYPIST, who can take notes at 175 words per minute and attend camp and station work. Salary Rs. 150. Appointment will be under State Rules as regards security and other questions. Apply immediately with photographs (without which applications will not be considered) and copies of testimonials before the 10th February, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, His Highness Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar. 431

WANTED.

WANTED—One ROOM for office in Fort or business centre. Apply NOWROJI N. ADAJANIA, 711, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 429

WANTED—UNFURNISHED FLAT, Colaba or Fort, first or second floor, three or four bed rooms, electric lights, fans and modern sanitary and bath room fittings. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." House Agents need not apply. 437

WANTED—One CHIEF AGENT and twelve CANVASSERS for Bombay to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Indian Directory on a consolidated monthly pay of Rs. 300 and 65 respectively. Must give a guaranteed business. Apply on or before the 15th February to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, 38, Hewett Road, Allahabad. 433

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TELEPHONES. Long Distance Magneto Wall and Desk Telephones Switchboards, Accessories. EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., KARACHI. Telegrams: "ELECTRIC KARACHI".

TO BE LET.

TO LET—At Mahableshwar, NUGENT LODGE, six bed-rooms, best locality. Apply N. C. SATARWALA, Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar. 439

TO LET—A commodious BUNGALOW on the hill at the corner of Warden and Napean Sea Roads, commanding excellent view, suitable for two families, whole or in parts. Apply ADENWALLA LODGE, opposite Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill. 444

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1919, at 6.30 p.m.

C. J. COLLINGS,
Honorary Secretary.

23rd January, 1919. 435

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on the 1st March, 1919, by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works, for the supply of cement, stock and tools and plant, explosives, articles required for manufacturing gun-powder and kerosine oil and petrol, as per details given on pages 1087 to 1111 of the "Mysore Gazette". 430

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for 2,400 (more or less) tins of COCOANUT OIL, being Salvage from recent fire in Musjid Bunder. The oil can be inspected in bulk at godown at Musjid Bunder from 27th to 29th instant, inclusive, between 12 noon and 2 p.m.

Tenders should be forwarded to the EAGLE, STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to Messrs. MOOLJI JAITHA & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned, if tender is not accepted. The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders must be made by 3rd February, 1919, after which no tender will be accepted. 453

WANTED.

WANTED—By the Pandharpur Municipality, duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SANITARY INSPECTORS for fair-duty during the coming Maghi Fair. Their services would be required for a week from 7th February, 1919. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive salaries at the rate of Rs. 3 per day and the Sanitary Inspectors at the rate of Rs. 2 per day, with actual travelling allowance not exceeding to that which is allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before 31st January, 1919.

(Sd.) V. S. TAMBE,
Chief Officer.

Pandharpur, 21st Jan., 1919. 432

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Society's next EXHIBITION OF PICTURES and other EXHIBITS will open on the 12th March. Prospectuses of prizes and exhibit schedules can be obtained from the undersigned. All exhibits must each him not later than the 6th March.

H. J. GRISEWOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Hony. Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 416

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, SULZER BRUDERER & CO., the sole Representatives in India of the Bernese Alps Milk Company, Stalden (Switzerland), have for a long time past been importing into and selling in India condensed and sterilised Swiss Milk, the manufacture of the above Company, enclosed in tins and bottles bearing labels having inscribed thereon the device of a bear feeding a baby bear, the registered trade mark of the above Company and the wards "Bear Brand", the designation by which the milk manufactured by the said Company is known; both which said trade marks and designation have been adopted and used as trade marks to distinguish milk of the said Company, and the exclusive right to use the same in India is vested in us.

And whereas is was brought to our notice that certain persons imported into India Japanese milk contained in tins having affixed to them labels having depicted thereon the figure of a bear and in print the words "Bear Brand" and upon our threatening action we have received an ample apology for this infringement of our rights NOW THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED against importing selling or purchasing any tins of milk bearing either the figure of a bear or the words "Bear Brand", without satisfying themselves that the milk contained therein is Swiss milk of the Bernese Alps Milk Co. and NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that any person found infringing our rights by the use of the representation of a bear and the designation of "Bear Brand", or either of them separately in connection with milk other than that of the Bernese Alps Milk Co., will be immediately proceeded against according to law.

(Sd.) SULZER, BRUDERER & Co.,
Sole Representatives of the Bernese Alps Milk Company, Stalden, Switzerland.

No. 73, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 20th January, 1919. 345

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between VITHALDAS VIRCHAND, GOCULDAS HAKAMCHAND and VITHALDAS HAKAMCHAND which was carried on at No. 510, Kansara Chawl, Bombay, as dealers in copper and brass utensils under the name and style of Vithaldas Hakamchand has been dissolved as from the 20th day of January, 1919, so far as concerns the said Vithaldas Virchand alone, and that the same will be continued by our clients.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1919.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRO,
Attorneys for Messrs. Goculdas Hakamchand and Vithaldas Hakamchand. 436

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. MADHOWRAO JAISINGRAO, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift lease lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a shed standing thereon situate, lying and being at Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana and bearing the following description.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Phalni No.	Area. Acre	Guntha.	Akar. Rs.	a.	p.
982 K	95	1	0	0	13½	0	12	0
1205 U	95	2	0	0	8½	0	8	0
984 K	96	1	0	0	2½	0	4	0
1206 U	96	2	0	0	6½	1	0	0
1207 U	96	3	0	0	13½	0	8	0
1208 U	96	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
1209 U	97	1	0	0	2½	0	4	0
1210 U	97	2	0	0	6½	0	12	0
1211 U	97	0	1	0	17	0	8	0
1212 U	97	0	2	0	1	0	0	10
1213 U	98	1	0	2	27	21	0	0
1214 U	98	2	0	0	4½	1	0	0
1215 U	98	3	0	0	3½	0	12	0
1216 U	98	4	0	0	3½	0	4	0
1217 U	98	5	0	0	29½	1	8	0
1218 U	98	0	1	0	3½	0	2	0
1219 U	110	1	0	0	20½	2	8	0
1220 U	110	0	1	0	5½	0	2	0
				6	14	31	14	10

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 448

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNARAO WAMAN BHAT, a Barrister-at-Law, late of Bombay, a Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

VITHAL KRISHNARAO BHAT, also of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Thakurdwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of January, 1919.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 457

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARIDAS BHIMJI alias HARIDASS BHIMJEE alias HARIDAS BHIMJI THACKER, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Ville Parle, in Thana District .....Deceased.

GORDHANDAS HARIDAS THAKER, a son of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Ville Parle, in the Thana District .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this eighth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI.
Ag. Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of January, 1919.

Messrs. PURNANAND TULSIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 445

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. ERACH CAWAS, of Bombay, Irani Inhabitant. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance gift, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F & 4C/3550 and part of 3589, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3923 (2), Street No. 110A, which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Husseinally Allibhoy and others on or towards the South by the property of Husseinalli Budruddin, on or towards the West by a proposed New Road and on or towards the East by a Gully.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 449

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Dharamsey Morarji.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Lakhimidas of Ganeshchowk.

5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings, No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE FAZULBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order or Seth Jethmal Dwcaran and on account and at the risk of Seth Tehilram Girdharidas.

7 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 2825, 6 lbs.
21 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 2925, 6½ lbs.
3 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 3025, 7 lbs.
8 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 3125, 7½ lbs.
3 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 3225, 8 lbs.
3 bales sheeting calendars of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 3425, 8½ lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF C. ANDERSON, ESQ., J.P., MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, B. P. T. WORKSHOPS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, at the Bungalow situated in the B. P. T. Workshops compound at Clarke Bunder (Chamargodi) Mazagon, valuable handsome (specially made-to-order) household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumb-waiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard beds, sweet-toned piano, lamps, crockeryware pictures, etc.

The property of C. Anderson, Esq., Mechanical Superintendent, B. P. T. Workshops.

The property is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
THE SUPERB PICTURE BILL
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HEPWORTH MASTERPIECE
A Drama in 4 parts over 5,000 feet
"BROKEN THREAD"

Suggested by the beautiful words of EDWIN ARNOLD depicting how true love and faith lead men to right path and happiness even after great anxieties and privations featuring the famous artistes:

CHRISSIE WHITE and HENRY EDWARDS

English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenery, English Makers.

ALSO LATEST TOPICALS

AND a MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4 Box seats Rs. 2; Family Boxes for 4; Rs 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager—James McGrath.
STILL GOING GREAT
AT
THE EXCELSIOR
LAST FEW NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
MATINEE SUNDAY AT 5-30 p.m.
LAURA GUERITE
The Greatest of American COMEDIENNES
with
GEORGE ROSS
IN THE NEW REVUE
"Let's Go"
Written and produced by Laura Guerite.

The Public and Press are Unanimous in praise of the Brightest and Best Show that Bombay has seen for some cosiderable time.

Next Monday and following nights
"A VARIETY BANQUET"
in 10 Delightful Bites

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

TO-DAY at 6-30
The Latest Historical War Films
SURRENDER OF THE
GERMAN FLEET
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND."

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager:—James McGrath.
Reduced Price Matinee
To-morrow Saturday Jan. 25th at 6 p. m.
Sunday Jan. 26th at 9-30
SPECIAL FAREWELL CONCERT
BY
THAT WONDERFUL TRIO
THE
CHERNIAVSKYS
LEO
(Violinist)
JAN
(Pianist)
MISCHEL
('Cellist)

Music lovers and those who enjoyed the fascinating concerts given recently will welcome this announcement.

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager..... James McGrath
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency Sir George, Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.,
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
TO-NIGHT FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
A TERRIFIC SUCCESS!
In the Screamingly Funny
PANTOMIMIC REVUE
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
In aid of Sick and Wounded.
15 PEOPLE IN CAST 15
and
VAN-LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY.
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
Major ROBERTS-LEWIS as "CANN" and
BILLY SHORE as "BASIL".
Don't miss the Wall Scene
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!

The Funniest, Biggest, best Show ever staged in India by Amateurs. Revue produced by kind permission of Harry Day, Variety Agent, LONDON.

Booking at Messrs. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the THEATRE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 6th & 7th of
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
Together with
PICTORIAL NEWS and a Comedy in two Parts.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager..... James McGrath
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
'The Better 'Ole"
OR
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.
1. HUN FLEET
surrenders to Beatty
2. U-BOATS SURRENDER

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-Night
MISS PEARL WHITE
in
PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
THE HOUSE OF HATE
13th Episode
"ENEMY ALIENS"
14th Episode
"UNDERWORLD ALLIES."
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
FISHING DURING WAR
Interesting and Educational
"KICKED OUT"
Comic by Luke.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sun. at 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes, to Seat 4, Rs. 8. Balcony, Sofa Seat, Rs. 2. Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved class Re. 1. 1st class Ans. 8, and Class Ans. 4, 3rd class Ans. 2.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

DID YOU SEE LAST WEEK'S
INDIAN GRAPHICS!
Thousands and Thousands have greeted them with tremendous acclamation and applause.
TWO MORE INDIAN GRAPHICS THIS WEEK
Featuring
THE MOST IMPOSING MOHORRUM PROCESSION
See the
IMMERSION OF THE TABOOTS OF POONA.
From the Sangum Bridge into the Mutha River
SIMPLY SPLENDID AND MOST PICTURESQUE.
Also
THE GREAT ARMISTIC PROCESSION
One of the grandest parades through the city of Poona.

Your favourite Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC

Tram Term, Girgaum
presents during this week
The 3rd Instalment
Episode 6th—THE FIGHT OF THE FURY
" 7th—HEARTS IN TORMENT
of the great mystery serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring
DAINTY KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Also the Universal Screen Magazine and a two-reel LKO. Comedy
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

DON'T MISS
our concession rates for Children
32 BRASS and 30 WOODEN TOYS
Price, Rs. 4-12.
8 BRASS & 12 WOODEN ANIMALS
Price, Rs. 5.
Each family should have a Set.
THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.
BENARES CITY.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.
JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best House in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Sweet Farewell!

THE IMMORTAL LOVERS WILL BID BOMBAY THEIR LAST

GOOD-BYE.

The great and gorgeous Picture that has fascinated some thousands of minds—young and old—during the last fortnight will be gone for good after the four last shows this evening [5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)] at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Pray do not tarry to see with your own eyes the noblest and the divinest flight of Shakespeare's genius—the exquisitely beautiful interpretation of it on the Screen. Keep on mumbling the whole day till 5 p. m. this evening:

"To-day is the Last Day."

ARE YOU ALIVE

to the fact that in spite of the Strike and the Epidemic the most Spacious Picture Mahal of Bombay

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

is the scene of animated and enthusiastic and exuberant gaiety every evening—and multitudes of Cinema-goers daily flock there during each of the

Four shows—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

TO WITNESS THE

GLORIOUS MARVEL FILM

The Stupendous Production which is at once the climax of Cinema Science, Histrionic Art and Story-Making Conception.

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

The Photo-play extraordinary is being shown right from the start—ten consecutive parts, 10,000 feet, at a dash! and, mind you, the Programme changes to-morrow.

To lose any of the four shows this evening will be criminal negligence.

LARGE STOCKS

OF

SHOVELS, FORGES
BELTINGS, PACKINGS
BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
ASBESTOS GOODS
ACIDS, CEMENT,
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE

SHIPCHANDLERS,
RAILWAY,
MARINE,
MILL & GIN
STORE
SUPPLIERS

Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.

368-370 Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 789

The Pioneer Medical Supply Co.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

The only firm composed of and conducted by Medical men. For accuracy, purity of drugs and moderate rates please order us.

OUR DAY and NIGHT DISPENSARY

Our Dispensing Department under supervision of Dr. G. V. Bhatvadekar, L.R.C.P. & S., is open Day and Night when prescriptions of every description are dispensed very carefully.

THE PIONEER RINGWORM OINTMENT.

This is the most efficacious Ointment for Ringworm only. Three applications will cure Ringworm of whatever long standing.

The Pioneer Medical Supply Co.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY No. 2.

DR NAVARATNA'S PACCA KALAP

INDIAN HAIR DYE.

An elegant and lasting Black Dye for hair; very much superior to any imported article. Hair turns black and perfectly smooth, only within three minutes of its application. It has no rival in the field and is quite easy for use. It has agreeable smell, fast colour and is very cheap in price.

Per case containing brushes and cups, Rs. 1-4. Postage extra

NAVARATNA & SON, KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		500
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		...
" " Imports		15,000
Mid. Americans spot		19.72
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels		27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	25.77
	May	24.60
	July	23.76
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	25.76
	May	24.60

Liverpool, Jan 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		500
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		150
" " Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		19.62
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	25.89
	May	24.88
	July	22.70
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	25.60
	May	24.41

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	18.89
Feb.	18.89
Mar.	16.78
April	16.75

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Month	To-day's price.
Jan	18.73
Feb	...
Mar	16.79
April	15.76

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	18.26
Feb.	17.36
Mar.	16.38
April	15.30

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	18.56+54
Feb.	17.86+44
Mar	16.53+47
April	15.57+48

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	18.67
Feb.	17.77
Mar.	16.70
April	15.67

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.39 Unchgd.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	16.04
"	" Fully Good	16.79
"	" Fine	17.17
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	18.07
"	" " Fully Good	18.32
"	" " Fine	19.32
"	Broach Good	18.42
"	" Fully Good	18.67
"	" Fine	18.92

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	15 29
"	" Fully Good	16 04
"	" Fine	16.42
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	17 32
"	" " Fully Good	18 07
"	" " Fine	18 57
"	Broach Good	18 17
"	" Fully Good	18 42
"	" Fine	18.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Mar.	25.01+1
" " May	24.70-15
" " July	23.78-26
Spot Cotton at New York	31.70+85
" " Orleans	29.50+50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	26.06+3
" " May	24.60-13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	16½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Jan. 14th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...
" Exports to Great Britain	11,000
" to Continent	31,010
Futures at New York Mar.	25.40
" " May	23.98
" " July	22.85
Spot Cotton at New York	30.80
" " Orleans	29.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	25.58
" " May	23.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	16½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 15th

Rentes 3%	61 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½+½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	61½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.97½

London, Jan. 14th.

Rentes 3%	62
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53

Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3 %	61
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	25 97½

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

London, Jan. 15th

Gumas estimate of the cuban sugar crop is 3,661,571 tons.

WAR LOANS

London, Jan. 15th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 5/8

London, Jan. 14th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 %	£94 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 15th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold in Bags	530
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	540
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	500
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	600
Toria Rapeseed in Bags	535
Revised Government prices in force from 27th instant.	
Linseed Argentine Pure Basis 4% in Bags	510

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£94½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation Fine Latex Creste Feb.-Mar. Paid	2/2½
Tone:—Dull.	

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 13th.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis in Bags	595
Plate Linseed Crop Estimate 760,000 tons.	

London, Jan. 14th

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	60
Tone:—Steady.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold in Bags	530
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship in Bags	540
Zaupeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 41 lbs ex-Ship in Bags	500
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	600
Toria Rapeseed in Bags	535
Linseed Argentine Pure Basis 4% in Bags	560

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£93½
Hard Spelter	1 Shilling Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar.	2/1
Tone:—Weak.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 23.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 593 for Fully Good Broach April-May on reports of further fall in New York, and after improving to Rs. 599 fluctuated between Rs. 599 and Rs. 596. There was some buying by Japanese firms. After touching Rs. 595 the market advanced to Rs. 604½, and then fluctuated between Rs. 603 and Rs. 605. The bazaar closed about 4 p.m. at Rs. 604. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 606 declined to Rs. 603, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

The demand for ready cotton continues poor. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May.	601
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.	467
Fine Oomras	"	528

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 23RD JAN. 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	604
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Jan.	469
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	535
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	"	565

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengal	500	499	475	465	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	483	483	465	458	"
M.G. Khandesh	...	535	515	495	"
M.G. Oomras Nos	557	550	535	...	"
M.G. Oomras Nos	...	535	515	505	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p m., on 22nd Jan. 1919.

Cotton	17 114 bales.
Wheat	4 769 Cwts.
Linseed	4,416 "
Rape, etc.	Nil "
Gingellyseed	2,378 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	2 612 "
Castorseed	1,026 "
Rice	15 174 "
Myrabollams	4,160 "
Cottonseed	4,925 "
Mowrasseed	50 "
Gram	311 "
Jowar	70 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 22rd—5-30 p m

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	77 0 0	11 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	76 0 0	11 4 0
" Karachi Bazzar	76 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" " Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
" " Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed White 85-15	159 0 0	---
" Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	---
" Gajar 50-50	50 0 0	---
" Black	85 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 4 0
Groundnut	97 0 0	---
Mowrasseed	7 4 0	---
Barley	49 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	65 0 0	12 12 0
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 9 6	
Linseed May	14 1 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan 22rd. Rate per 1-6

	Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 8

Simplex No. 10	0 6
Curimbhais No. 12½	1 0
Light Horses No. 6½	14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22rd. Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 6 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 9/16
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	1 6 5/16
For. Demand	193½
American Dollars	280
Hongkong	219
Shanghai	328
Japan	144
Singapore	184½

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 23.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Mso/s, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Mso/s, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144-4.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 141-12.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 219.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the Nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 90.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market continued weak with more sellers than buyers.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2040, Swan 595, Simplex 682½, Shapurji 122½, Pearls 530, New Great 312½, Madhowji 2067½, L. Cotton 1725, Kohinoor 1187-8, Currimbhoy 330, Crescent 215, Kastoorchand 1050, Indian Bleaching 165, Finlay 477½, Fazulbhoy 702½, David 600, Colaba 1525, Century 395, Nagpur 2250, Bombay Cotton 605, Bombay Dyeing 1415, Bombay Uniteds 882-8, Bundi 27, Katni ord 257½, Katni def 1360, Tata new def 410, Tata old def 1077½, Tata O. 227½, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 895, Bombay-Burma 815, Bombay Tramway 487-8, Bombay Steam 342-8, Tata Hydro 1180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2040, Swan 582½, Simplex 682½, Shapurji 120, Pearls 532½, New Great 312½, Madhowji 2065, L. Cotton 1725, Kohinoor 1185, Currimbhoy 332½, Kastoorchand 1060, Indian Bleaching 165, Fazulbhoy 700, David 600, Crescent 215, Colaba 1520, Century 395, Nagpur 2250, Bombay Cotton 600, Bombay Dyeing 1405, Bundi 26, Katni ord 257-8, Katni def 1360, Tata new def 410, Tata old def 1080, Tata ord 230, Shivrajpur 39, Bombay-Burma 815, Bombay Tramway 487½, Bombay Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1175.

S. S. Toyo Maru:—The steamer Toyo Maru, 2,278 tons, Captain W. Goda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mahomerah, which port she left on the 12th instant, with ballast.

The O. S. K. steamer Kofuku Maru (Homeward bound) left Colombo on the 21st instant for Singapore.

On Tuesday afternoon his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore arrived in Calcutta from Benares. After staying there for a week the Maharaja will proceed to Darjeeling.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22.

S. S. Lhasa, Tury, Karachi, Jan. 20.

Jan. 23.

S. S. Toyo Maru, Goda, Mahomerah, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23.

S. S. Dumra, Fisher, Busreh, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Yunnan for China.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Tury, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she left on the 20th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 23rd January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Sutton Hall	2870	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
B	Shahbehan	1469	Karachi	23-1-19	T M & Co
G & R	Masr	649	Bankok	N F	F Campbell & Co
I	Khosrow	2412	S Africa	N F	T Morrison & Co
G	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
M	Gregory				
	Apcar	2961	N F	N F	M M & Co
N	Lovedale	2152	Calcutta	22-1-19	B Italiana
30 ton crane	Dara	2683	Busra	21-1-19	T Morrison & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Infiruati	513	N F	N F	D R I M
	Mahmadi	840	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Bahaduri		Karachi	18-1-19	K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	N F	W & A Graham & Co
3	Tyela	2661	Madras	24-1-19	Graham & Co
6	Koora	3163	Londos	22-1-19	P M & Co
10	Castalia	4083	Liverpool	18-1-19	W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 2	2257	...	N F	E S Sassoon & Co
14	Lhasa	960	Karachi	24-1-19	N M & Co
16	Shamsar	1718	...	Soon	F G S & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2	Varela	1972	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Jumaura	1600	N F	N F	M M & Co
5	Sanctoria	2376	N F	N F	M M & Co
6	Bamora	1877	N F	N F	M M & Co
7	Bancala	5180	London	28-1-19	M M & Co
8	City of Calcutta	4691	Karachi	26-1-19	K Nisen & Co
9	Pegu	1245	N F	N F	M M & Co
10	Karanghi	3310	Bombre	27-1-19	D R I M
11	Nankin	9055	London	31-1-19	M M & Co
12	City of Baroda	2306	N F	N F	K Nisen & Co
13	Kpeng	1312	Busrah	N F	D R I M
14	Vlaardekerk	1946	N F	N F	D R I M
17	Baroda	3112	Busra	24-1-19	T Morrison & Co
	Vasna	4670	Busrah	26-1-19	M M & Co
BARBOUR WALL.					
	Ermpara	3158	N F	N F	M M & Co
	Jeanah	2523	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Hwahkan	1717	N F	N F	D R I M

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 23.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—7 bales wool raw, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 8,000 cwts. linseed bold, Sanday and Co.; 196 bales wool raw, D. Kundumnail.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—4 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Sandy and Co.

S. S. Nankin for London:—399 bales hemp, Turner Morison and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Mandala for London:—20 bales lamb skins raw, 2 bales fox skins, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 241 bales goat and sheep skins, South Indian Export Co., Ltd.; 109 bales goat and sheep skins, Walker and Co.

S. S. Tysla for Christania:—186 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Yunnan for Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 800 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 392 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 87 bales cotton raw, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Yunnan for Osaka:—400 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 400 bales raw cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu, Ltd.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

Received

New Consignment of

Silk pieces for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Silk socks and stockings.

INDIAN CURIOS.

Imitation flowers.
Bedroom slippers.
Rubber lined necktles.
Etc., etc., etc.

REAL BARGAINS

Prices fixed at the lowest figure in the Market

C. P. 545

Japanese Fine Arts,

ESPLANADE ROAD

Next to National Bank of India

FORT, BOMBAY.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SHIRGAON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

(Before Heaton and Shah J. J.)

Narayan Laxman Athavle, accused No. 1
Visnnu Rasunath Damle, accused No. 2.

v.

Imperator.

These were companion appeals by the two accused against the decisions of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, who convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned below:

APPEALS NOS. 437 AND 526.

The facts of these appeals according to the prosecution are these:—

The two accused were charged with having committed forgery, falsification of accounts, and criminal breach of trust as servants of the Cooperative Credit Society at Shirgaon. The accused No. 1 Athavle, was the Secretary of the Society and accused No. 2, Damle, was the Chairman. It was alleged that four advances of loans were sanctioned and paid by the accused to three persons who denied having received the money and to a fourth who was found not to exist. And three deposits were received by them but less sum was entered in the account books as regards two of these and none was entered in the third case. In this way it was alleged that the accused committed the offences charged.

The learned Sessions Judge held that the accused No. 1 was clearly guilty of all the offences. The accused No. 2 contended that he could not be the Chairman of the Society after 9th June 1915. under the rules and, therefore, was in no way concerned with the alleged transactions. The Sessions Judge, however, held that he was obviously an accomplice of No. 1 and that he was equally guilty. Therefore, agreeing with the assessors in the case of accused No. 1, and disagreeing with the assessors in the case of accused No. 2, he held both of them guilty of the offences charged and convicted and sentenced accused No. 1 to a cumulative term of rigorous imprisonment of three years and accused No. 2 to two years' rigorous imprisonment as abettor.

After hearing arguments on both sides their Lordships agreeing with the learned Sessions Judge upheld the conviction and sentence of accused No. 1. But in the case of accused No. 2 they found that there was no evidence to show that accused No. 2 was the Chairman after his term had expired and therefore he had nothing to do with these transactions. Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered accused No. 2 to be acquitted and discharged.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. V. C. Kelkar appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. D. K. Bhave appeared for accused No. 1.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

APPEALS NOS. 438 AND 527.

The facts of these appeals according to the prosecution are briefly these:—

The accused were charged with offences under sections 477a and 406 of the Indian Penal Code, for falsifying the accounts of the Shirgaon Cooperative Society and for committing breach of trust with regard to Rs. 4. The Society was started on the 9th of June, 1914. On the 11th of June, 1914, it was alleged by the prosecution that a resolution was passed by the managing committee of the Society sanctioning an advance of Rs. 16 to one Yesa Mahar. It was alleged that as a matter of fact only twelve rupees had been applied for by the Mahar and paid to him. And the accused conspired and they defrauded the Society of Rs. 4. To support this fraud they were alleged to have falsified the accounts of the Society and also made alterations in the application and bond of the Mahar.

The learned Sessions Judge held that the alterations were deliberate and not due to mistake. He further observed that the Society was being swindled systematically. Therefore agreeing with the assessors he held both the accused guilty of the offences charged and convicted and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Their Lordships in allowing these appeals observed that the alterations could be satisfactorily explained on the ground of mistake and ignorance as it was the very first transaction of the Society, since its coming into existence and that they could not be attributed to fraud or dishonest intentions. Their Lordships therefore ordered both the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. S. G. Welinkar with Mr. V. C. Kelkar appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. D. K. Bhave appeared for accused No. 1.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

25-18—181-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v General Nawabzada Abdullakhan, Payne and Co, Part heard.

8-18—Ins. Court No. 149-17 and In re Kurshedji Wadia an insol.—M B Chothia, Byramji Hurjibhoy Warden v, Khurshedji N Wadia, Merwanji K & Co.

13-18—811-17—Little and Co., Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damji v. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy, Dastur and Co.

FOR SANCTIONING THE SCHEME.

4-11—385-06—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abdul Razak v. Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Little and Co., Payne and Co.

FOR DISMISSAL.

45-18-3-18 T and I J. Payne and Co, Mongibai widow v Joshi Pragji Bhanje and anr, Bhimji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

66-18—Kharas and Co, Framroz F Bhesania v Jagjiwan Nathoobhai, Jehangir and S. Part heard.

156-18—Ard H D & Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v The Bhiwani Cotton Spg & Wg Mills Co Ltd Kanga & S.

631-17—Shamrao M & H, Juthabhai Vishram v Haji Sulleman Haji Jusub, Matu J & M.

522-16—Bhimji and Co. Robert Buchanan and anr v The I and P S N Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

20-17—Vechha and Co. Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v. Tricumdas Lalji Dikshit M and K.

721-17—Bhimji and Co. Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v. Girdharlal Jadavnath Budwar a firm, Payne and Co.

1383-17—Ard H D & Co, Merwanji Dhanjibhai Sukhai and ors v. Virbaiji widow and ors Vachha and Co.

652-18—Hiralal Th. and Co. Ratansey Doongersey v. Bhawanishanker Parashram and anr. D J Mantri.

1089-16—Motichand and D. Abdulla Goolam Hossein v. Amoobai widow and ors Mulji and Tha.

1142-16—Kanga and Sayani, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.

1453-17—Ard H D and Co, Raichand Ghellabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr, Cap and V. Malvi M R and Co.

327-18—Ard H D and Co, Bai Jadav widow v Maganlal Bhugwandas, Matu J and M.

1125-17—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co. a firm v Chaturbhuj Ganesh a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1124-17—Moti and D. Messrs N Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

860-18—Sham M and H, Chimanlal Lalloobhai v Wadia Chinoy and Co a firm.

647-18—Mulla and M, Kayum Dawoodbhai Jafferji v Abdul Husein Dawoodbhai Jafferji and ors, Mulla and M, Purnanand and Co.

657-18—Mal M R and Co, Pragji Velji and anr v Jiwanram Mody a firm and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

6-18—Re Ramdas Keshowdas, Khanderao L and M, Gangabai widow v Sittaramdasji Guru Gangadasji, Tyabjee D and Co, Part heard.

1336-18—Little and Co, Messrs C M Brothers and Co a firm v G Gildard and anr.

LONG CAUSES.

5-18—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essack v. Atmaram Hiralal Nazar and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard 20-1-19.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1409-18—Bhimji and Co, Wissonji Thakersi Halai v Maneckial Chunilal, Dubash & Co, Part heard 9-1-19.

144-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Ismail Dossa and Co a firm v Vallabhdas Narranji, Bhimji and Co, Part heard 17-1-19.

1301-17—Hiralal T and Co, Nanubhai Raghunathji Desai v. Chabildas Samalji, Unwalla P and P.

152-18—Purnanand & Co., Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v. Maganmali Gopaldas a firm and ors, Payne and Co.

179-18—In Person, Karlapati Satyanarayen v. K S T Thevasiparmal Nadur, Raghavaya N and Co.

361-18—Mulla and M, Kanji Valji v. Dwarkadas Chaturbhoy a firm, Madhowji K and C.

362-18—C P D'Cunha and Co, Joachim Vincent Paisley v. Barjor Framji Metha, Unwalla P and P.

429-18—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Mahomed Joomabhai Jan Mahomed v. Noor Mahomed Hoosein Merchant, Shroff and D.

S. C. CT. 195-4600-18—Patell and Ez, S John alias John David v. Piroishaw Dhanjisha Bolton, Jehangir and S.

748-17—Raghavaya N and Co, Peruri Venkata Raia Gonalum v. Peruri Vishwanatham and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

220-16—Judah and Solomon, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa and Co. a firm, Wadia G and Co.

58-18—Malvi M R and Co, Ganeshmal Chotaram and ors v Lachminarayen Jethmal, Madh K and Ch.

34-17—Ard H D and Co, Elias Haji Abdulla v Alli Mahomed Haji Joosub and ors, Sme B and Co, For Postponement.

1384-17—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Thackersey Deochand and Co a firm v Jugmohundas Pranjiwandas Papdiwalla, Dharamsi and Co.

S C Ct 833/26765-17—Dharamsi and Co.: Jugmohandas Pranjiwandas v Thakersey Mahashanker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1293-17—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Furdunji Khurshedji Mody and Sons a firm v Messrs. Jamshedji Jahangir and Son a firm, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

420-18—Dastur and Co, Karmalli Rehimtoola Dandawalla v Ramprasad Mulchand, Soonderdas and Co, part heard.

1395-17—Pandia and Co, Messrs Bhukundas Motilal and Co a firm v Laxmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, Moti and Devi.

1082-17—Rustomji and G. Ismailbhai Virji v Virji Nanji.

1353-16—Malvi M R and Co, Shivratandas Pragdas and ors v Bhimabai and anr, Mulla and Mulla.

171-18—Patell and Ezekiel, Ramji Keshavji v Pundlick Rowji and anr, D J Mantri.

526-17—Bhai K and Gir. The Poona Bank Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji and anr, Ard H D and Co.

192-18—Shroff and Din, Messrs Lalji Vallabhdas Kanji a firm v Messrs Bhimji-bhai Fulchand a firm, Mehta D and L.

193-18—Ragh N and Co, Maganlal Kallianji v Jamnadas Harakhji Sungir and ors, Sham M and H.

211-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh v Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Payne and Co.

224-18—Smetham B and Co, Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v Maghia Wasudeo and ors, Jeh M and S, Khandvala and Co.

MADRAS PUBLICITY BOARD.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES OF RETIRING SECRETARY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Mr. C. W. Doorly will be relieved of his duties as secretary of the Provincial Publicity Board by Rev. A. C. Clayton. Mr. Wadsworth I. C. S., temporary Under-Secretary to Government will take charge of the Employment and Labour Bureau in addition to his own duties. In passing orders in regard to the relief of Mr. Doorly of his office of the Director of the Labour Bureau as Secretary to the Publicity Board, the Governor-in-Council desires to record his high appreciation of valuable services rendered by him in the organisation of publicity work and the management of the Labour Bureau.

(Continued from Column 3.)

there. By doing those things there defendant 2 does not assume control of the goods lying there. The loss, in my opinion, was due to the plaintiff's own laches. They were not justified in allowing the bags to lie unremoved on the busy wharf where thousands of bags come and go daily for a period of nearly a fortnight. Suit dismissed with costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

A MISCONCEIVED SUIT.

ACTION AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

Kallianji Bhimji and others v. Abdulhussein Ladack and the Secretary of State for India.

(*Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.*)

On 20th December 1917, plaintiffs instructed the first defendant, their mucadam, to cart and ship 1,000 bags of rice from their town godown to Lakri Bunder for being shipped on board a country craft. Plaintiffs subsequently substituted another lot of 1,000 bags for the one previously intended to be shipped and accordingly instructed the mucadam to remove the first lot from the bunder. This the first defendant refused to do on account of some differences he had with his employers and plaintiffs consequently got the goods removed by another agency, when 93 bags were found missing, from the wharf where they had ben stacked. The present suit was filed to recover the value of the missing bags from either of the defendants on the ground that one or the other of them had the control and custody of the goods while they were lying on the wharf.

Mr. K. K. Sunboke appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. K. B. Sethna represented the first defendant while the Secretary of State for India appeared by Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors to Government. Both the defendants denied liability in law as also on the facts. His Honor in dismissing the suit against both the defendants delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

Plaintiffs are merchants in Bombay importing and exporting goods. They desired to export to Koweit in Arabia a lot of 1,000 bags of rice. With this view they asked their mucadam, the first defendant, to cart the goods away to the Bunder from the godown where they were lying. They did so and a very large part of the goods, 825 bags, arrived at the bunder on 20th December 1917, the balance the next day. These were dutiable goods and therefore before they could be shipped were liable to examination by the customs authorities. For this purpose they were divided into two lots, one of 600 and the other of 400 and shipping bills were prepared separately for two lots. They were weighed and the necessary amount of duty was paid on 21st December and then they were ready for shipment. In the meanwhile, plaintiffs changed their mind and in place of this lot of 1,000 bags substituted another lot which was shipped on board the same boat on 21st and 24th December by the same mucadam, the 1st defendant. On 21st December plaintiffs also obtained the permission of the customs officer to remove the lot back into town. They could have, on that permission taken the goods back on that very day but they did not do so till about twelve days after. While doing so they found 93 bags missing. They therefore, now seek to recover their price either from defendant 1, their mucadam, or from defendant 2, the Secretary of State for India, as representing the Customs Department.

They both deny their liability but on different grounds. The case of the first defendant is clear. There is ample evidence to show that on 21st December when the order for shipping the goods was countermanded all the 1,000 bags had been brought by him to the bunder. So that this particular part of his duty as a mucadam, viz. the carting of the goods to the place of shipment, he had carried out. He was on the point of shipping them when he was stopped. It seems that on the 26th of December plaintiffs and the mucadam quarreled in respect of some moneys due to him and thereafter plaintiffs appointed another mucadam who, on the first defendant's refusal to recart the goods into town, was asked to do that work. He began it on 2nd January and finishde on the 5th, when 2 bags were found missing. The 1,000 bags are proved to have been at the bunder till 2nd January i.e. long after the plaintiff ceased to work for the plaintiffs. For their subsequent removal and the resulting loss defendant 1 could not be held liable. The liability must be sought elsswhere.

The second defendant denies his liability both in law and on the facts. His contention is that the custody of the goods was not with him, and further that from what has happened the law protects him. To properly consider the case against him the provisions of the Sea Customs Act (viii of 1878) under which the customs officer act has to be looked at. Sections 21, 29, 31, 137, 138 and 140 would apply to the facts of this case. Under Section 11 Government appoint a particular place in the port to be a wharf for the shipping of goods. The owner of the goods under Section 29 is directed to prepare a "shipping bill" declaring the value and description of the goods to be shipped. On his doing so and bringing the goods to the wharf an officer of the customs has to examine them without unnecessary delay. As soon as he does so and assesses the duty the same has to be paid and the bill passed to the officer, Section 137. Thereafter the owner has to execute a bond, if so required to do. Then the goods are ready for being taken on board the exporting ship. Lastly, after these formalities are gone through, in case the owner changes his mind, and does not ship, then he has to apply to the customs collector within four days after the sailing of the ship, if he wants to obtain a refund of the duty paid by him. The shipping bills in the case shew that this procedure in all its stages had been gone through. The customs department, under it, comes in contact with the goods so as to take charge or custody of them only at one point or stage i.e., where they examine and weigh the goods to assess the amount of duty. This the officer has to do "without unnecessary delay." In this case it was so done, and the control of the department ceased as soon as that was done. In case of wrong valuation on the goods could be detained and in that case the control would last as long as the detention lasts, but that has not happened here. Here the control or charge had terminated on the assessment being made and the duty paid. So that considering the case against defendant 2 purely on the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, I find nothing in them to fasten the defendant with any liability because during the slight period during which the bags remained in his charge no loss was occasioned.

Coming to the facts, the evidence shews that the goods were carried to a shed called the "drawback shed." The shed is erected on a site which is part of a wharf constructed by the local Port Trust and dues in respect of the use of which are collected by the Trust. Adjoining this shed is open ground which is part of the wharf. Dutable goods are stacked in this shed which belongs to the Port Trust, just as the adjoining land does. The shed is locked at night by the Port Trust but, for reasons of convenience, the key remains with the preventive officer. When there is a great rush of goods they are stacked outside in the open, but at owners' risk, who keep their own watchmen so that even in theory the customs department accept no responsibility for same. The goods that are missing are part of those kept in the open.

This practically disposes of the argument under Section 197 of the Sea Customs Act. The goods were lying on the wharf, no doubt, but not under control of any customs officer. They were there "at owner's risk." Further, the suit is not filed against any particular officer of the Customs or grounded on the neglect of such officer, as required by Section 197. It is filed against the Secretary of State who would not be held liable for the wrongful actions of his servants unless it could be shown that he authorised the performance of those illegal or unlawful acts. 6 Bom. L. R. 131 at page 229-221. Also 36 Cal. 647. I therefore, find that the second defendant also is in no way liable. The shed and the wharf belong to the Port Trust. The customs department are allowed under Section 69 of the Port Trust Act to do only certain things

(Continued in Column 2.)

THE "PIONEER" AND MR. S. SINHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Pioneer" of December 25, there appeared the following editorial paragraph casting reflections on my conduct as editor of the "Hindustan Review":—

"Treason, however heinous it may appear to the eye of Government, cannot, according to the general sense of mankind, be classed under infamous actions, and be called a disgraceful crime, as it proceeds from a mistaken sense of patriotism.' This sentiment is contained in an article on the Rowlatt Commitee's report published in a review edited by a former member of the Imperial Legislative Council. The long record of murders and robberies and conspiracies having massacre as their object which is to be found in the report has consistently been treated with levity by a section of the Press in India. The writer of the article from which we have quoted does not cast doubt on the trustworthiness of the narrative, but instead of denouncing the miscreants who have debauched and ruined hundreds of schoolboys and students he asserts that 'Lord Curzon is directly responsible for the breeding of anarchists in India, and declares that the crimes committed were nothing when compared with other countries suffering under a like despotism.' Yet at the coming Congress the repeal of the Press Act will no doubt be demanded on the ground that its provisions render it impossible for men to write freely on public affairs. It would be interesting to know how much further some of the aggrieved persons would like to be able to go in their criticisms."

On the 28th I despatched to the editor of the "Pioneer" by registered post, a reply—a copy of which is annexed herewith. As the "Pioneer" has not cared to publish my letter, I hope that you will kindly do so in an early issue of your journal. I seek this favour at your hands in the interests of fair play.—Yours, etc.,

S. SINHA,
Editor, "The Hindustan Review."
7, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me to say that the editorial paragraph in the "Pioneer" of December 25th on a passage quoted by you, torn from its context, from the article entitled 'the Rowlatt Romance—a Tragedy' by Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., in the last number of the "Hindustan Review" is not at all fair? One would think from it that the editor of the "Review" published an article in which murders and robberies and conspiracies having massacre as their object "have been condoned if not extolled." That nothing of the kind was done should become clear to the meanest understanding from a consideration of the passage you quoted, if taken along with its context. The avowed purpose of the article "is to point out the rigat moral as unfolded in the story (of the Rowlatt Report), without casting doubts on the trustworthiness of the history of a revolutionary crime as narrated in the report." The first point made by the writer is the complete failure of British statesmanship in its dealings with the Chitpavans. Why does the writer think there has been a failure? He says:—'The Chitpavans are an intelligent, active people, and were the actual ruling race in western India. The overthrow of the Peshwas' power and the advent of the British meant to them the loss of all privileges and prestge, which under said Government they could command, and, in a sense, their complete downfall.' If from such a people hatred to British rule should not have been expected from whom else could it have been? A wise, a statesmanlike government would have done all it could to pacify and conciliate a people who had thus suffered much and to whom past glory was but of yesterday. If the spirit of conciliation introduced by Mountstuart Elphinstone had been continued and if Government had shown an evident desire to invest the people with authority and responsibility so as to make them feel that they were not very great losers by a change in government, troubles would not have arisen. But so it was not to be. The British trusted solely to their arms and their Penal Code and stigmatized the Chitpavans as actuated by the spirit of treason.' What you have quoted—and not quoted in full—as the offending sentence follows the above passage and it is as follows—'Treason, however heinous it may appear to the eye of a government, cannot, according to the general sense of mankind be classed under infamous actions and be classed as a disgraceful crime as it proceeds from a mistaken sense of patriotism, and the only way to eradictate it is to win the hearts of the people.' You unfairly omitted to quote the last part of the sentence which I have italicized above, and also the sentence that followed it viz., 'If their own history could teach the British any thing at all it is this' These omissions, I submit, make a very material difference and I contend that it is not playing the game to have done so and then criticized the garbled sentence.

Now agree with or differ from the writer's views as you may—I myself as only the editor of the "Hindustan Review" and not the writer of the article, am free to do either—I would ask you with some confidence what after all, there is in it to rouse one's ire as it did yours! I have re-read the whole of the article and without necessarily agreeing with all that is said therein or saying that I myself might not have written some passages differently, I have not the least hesitation in avowing notwithstanding your strident attack, that I see nothing wrong in having admitted it into the pages of the "Hindustan Review." I must, however, admit in fairness to you the very peculiar propriety of your donning the garb of self righteousness and rebuking me for my heinous offence, when I recall that, alone in India if I remember aright, you enthusiastically applauded the assassination of the approver, Narendra Nath Gosain in the Alipore jail in 1908. Your editorial paragraph printed in the "Pioneer" of the 4th September, 1908, makes so telling a commentary on your criticism of me and brings out in such strong relief the value to be attached to it, that I must quote here the full text of it. It is as follows:—

'It would not be easy to come across a better instance of the misuse of language than the comments which the Calcutta papers in their excitement put forward on the Alipore jail murder. The "Englishman" distinguished it as a "brutal" and a "foul" murder—words that might be properly used of a deed attended with atrocious or disgusting circumstances, or committed from some peculiarly base motives, such as the murders of children for their ornaments. All murder is brutal but the assassination in the Alipore jail was as little marked by brutality as any crime of the sort can be. The "Statesman", going a step further into ineptitude, calls it a "cowardly assassination of an unarmed man by men who were provided with deadly weapons." What the two malefactors evidently should have done would have been to give the informer their revolver and agree upon a given third signal for opening fire. But possibly even the Bengal jail arrangements would not have admitted of these preliminaries and in any case murderers not being dualists, it is ridiculous to speak of a crime of this kind as being stamped with a particular infamy because those who executed it did not put their victim on his guard and see that he was properly armed to defend himself. "Cowardly" the deed most certainly was not. An act of this kind committed within the four walls of a jail allows no hope of escape; the only alternative left is between suicide and the gallows. Such a crime may be properly described as a desperate action, but it is fatuous to call it a cowardly one. Murder though it has only one punishment, has many degrees of blackness. And on any fair view this Alipore crime approaches the hue of grey as much as any action of this kind can do. The informer to save his own skin had decided to do his best to destroy his fellows; two of them resolved to make away with him before he could appear to tell his tale before the sessions court. This is murder but it is also self-devotion. The law will take its course doubtless, nevertheless, and justice is indeed particularly bound to avenge the informer, whom the executive Government has failed to protect, but when we come to ethical judgments we are clear of the codes, and instead of burying the question in a heap of jargon it is better to endeavour to put things in their true light. If we use such words as 'callous' 'cowardly' and 'foul' of the Alipore crime what is to be said of those who murder young women for lust or bed-ridden old women for the sake of their savings? If the Bengalees like to enthrone these two young men hereafter in popular remembrance as another Hormodius and Aristogeiton it is not easy to see how any one would justly object to the selection.' These are your own words.

Four contemporaries, not only Indian but also Anglo-Indian, came down upon you for this scandalous defence of murder and praise of the murderers, but you neither withdrew what you had written nor expressed any regret for it. There was no Press Act then, nor, as our subsequent experience has shown, would it have been perhaps utilized against you, had there been one. But I tremble to think what fate would have overtaken an Anglo-Vernacular paper if that paragraph had appeared in it. Nor am I surprised at your pointed and significant reference to me as 'former member of the Imperial Legislative Council,' for did you not say on another occasion that it was the same political species from the snapping-toned legislator to the bomb-thrower? But I may inform you that I was in the Council when the Press Act was passed and was not one of the members who voted against it. For my not offering opposition to its passage, I was severely taken to task by the Indian press. I must, however, tell you that having since observed the very invidious manner in which local Governments have administered the Act—letting Anglo-Indian journals go scot-free, whatever license they may have permitted themselves in attacking the Government, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on the one side or my unfortunate countrymen on the other, while its rigours have been made to be felt by even harmless Indian editors and keepers of printing presses—I have been forced to regret my attitude of 1910 and am now among the convinced opponents of that legislation. I feel so keenly on the subject that I unhesitatingly joined the deputation of the Press Association of India which waited upon his Excellency the Viceroy last year to urge the repeal of the Press Act—that deputation which was handled so roughly by you and other Anglo-Indian papers. I take particular care to say this as you thought it right to conclude your paragraph against me by expressing surprise at the demand for the repeal of the Act.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Sachchidananda Sinha,
Editor, the "Hindustan Review."
7, Elgin Road, Allahabad, 28th Dec., 1918.

A PUNJABI STUDENT HONOURED.

A correspondent writes:—Pandit Bishan Das, B.A., of the Government High School, Hoshiarpur (Punjab), has very recently received the very high honour of a prize of ten sovereigns in cash from the St. Andrew's University Scotland for his meritorious essay on "Prayer." This prize has been won in a world-wide competition wherein 1,700 literary men appeared and more than 17 languages were represented. Only 8 persons got the prizes of which the third prize was conferred upon the Pandit. This is the fifth literary honour that the Pandit has received for his original writings.

He was presented with a prize by the Harward Club (New York City) composed of the graduates of the Harward University for his essay on the subject of Ancestor worship in 1916. He won a first-class gold medal and a prize from the Humanitarian League, Bombay, in a competition held in 1913, and was honoured with a prize by the British Government in 1911 for his original works.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga conferred upon him the diploma and the title of Vidaya Bhushan for his literary attainments in 1916 at the recommendation of Shri Bharat Dharm Mahamandal Benares. It is expected that the general public and the Educational Department, to which he belongs, will appreciate his original talents.

THE MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While most schools, whether Government, aided or unaided, have been paying war allowance to their staff, the authorities of the Marwari Vidyalaya (a huge three-storeyed pile on the Sandhurst Road) have so far done nothing in that direction. Is it because the Marwari Community is a very rich community?—Yours, etc.

K. N. BHUTA.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

JUBBULPORE ASSAULT CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I appeal through your valuable journal to the generosity of a legal gentleman or an Association to come to the rescue of the unfortunate man, Jamal Khan, late of District Engineer's Office, Jubbulpore, to vindicate justice in his behalf, whose case has been reversed by the District Judge (as appeared in your issue of the 21st instant)? It is not always that fair justice can be expected in the Mofussil Courts in cases brought by Indians against Europeans or Anglo-Indians unless the parties seek redress in a High Court.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The death of Shrimant Rao Saheb Anantrao Tukaramji Deshmukh, late Special Magistrate of Warud and a Zemindar and Malguzar of the Central Provinces, Berar and Central India, occurred on the 18th instant at Bombay, where he was undergoing treatment under Dr. Deshmukh. Shrimant Rao Saheb Anandrao belonged to a highly respected Maratha family and was well known for his philanthropic spirit. His activities were numerous and many of the charitable institutions in the Central Provinces and Berar received liberal support from him.

BAKR-ID-RIOT CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CONSTABLES.

(Associated Press.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 21.

On the Special Tribunal reassembling today constable Mahomed Faruq in answer to Mr. Aston said that he did not say to the Deputy Inspector-General that he saw the Secretary and Shoodhalsingh seated at Kishanchand's shop on the 17th evening. Witness understood that he was asked only about the men who had gone to Katarpur. Witness was next cross-examined by Mr. Durgaprasad, and Pandit Mohanlal.

The next witness put up for cross-examination was Mukhtar Ahmad, constable. Cross-examined by Mr. Harimohun Rai witness stated that the crowd which he saw in the Chauk bazar consisted mostly of Kankhal men. They were saying that they were going to Katarpur. He told the Deputy Inspector-General that Pandit Hardat was telling people to strike and die for the protection of cows. He did not think that Sub-Inspector Mullick was aiding the Hindus at all. The station officer was sitting on a chair in Kishanchand's shop and people were going to Katarpur in crowds. In his presence he did not talk to the junior officer as he did not expect him to do any thing against his senior officer. He did not speak about what he had seen to the Circle Inspector, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police as he was waiting to be questioned. Bashirahmed Mahomed Faruq and witness were present under the peepul tree near Kishanchand's shop. They were all there for about half and hour. He had heard of no letter on the 18th. None was read before him. He had heard that people had been beaten and burnt about 4 p.m. on the 18th September. He did not see any Kankhal leaders or Mahants on the evening of the 18th. He stated that he and two other constables were all together on the morning of the 18th at the Chauk Bazar. Constable Bashir Ahmad was next cross-examined by Mr. Harimohun Rai about the memorandum he made on the 18th. At this stage the court adjourned for lunch.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED IN DARK.

After lunch Constable Bashir Ahmad was further cross-examined by Mr. Harimohan Rai.

Constable Kure Khan was the next witness cross-examined. He said that when he identified the accused persons before Mr. Hallowes it was dark and he had to see only by the light of a lantern. Witness said he therefore missed Katarsingh whom he knew before. At this stage the court rose for the day.

ADDRESS TO MADRAS STUDENTS.

SAHABZADA AFTAB AHMED KHAN ON "THE REFORM SCHEME."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Sahabzada Aftab Ahmed Khan addressed an audience of students yesterday evening at the Gokhale hall, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding. The subject matter of the lecture was the reform scheme. The lecturer in the course of the address said, if young men, both Hindus and Mahomedans thought the solution of the Indian problem depended on the solution of the Hindu Mahomedan problem, they should from now so far as it lay in their power, shape their ideas and sentiments and utilise them on lines which would enable them to take a national and patriotic view. He observed that if Hindus regardless of the position of Mahomedans or any other sections dreamt of the revival of Hindu predominence they were as disloyal to their mother country as the Mahomedans would be if they were to look to external forces for solution of their affairs.

Referring to the depressed classes he said if they wanted to establish their claim to equality with other free people of the world, they must also clear the way for those of their brethren and fellow countrymen who had been occupying the most contemptible position for centuries. Lastly, he advised them to prepare themselves according to their trend of mind and well equip themselves for work which they might be called upon to do. After the concluding remarks from the chair, Mrs. Besant proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer and the meeting terminated.

A TALENTED SINGER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to be so kid and good as to und a little space for me a your valuable paper for the following few lines about the musical concert given by that South Indian lady musician named Zorabai.

It was from your paper that I happened to learn that the said lady was to give a concert at the Victoria Theatre on Sunday the 19th instant. I attended the concert almost with a prejudiced mind because I knew that neither Tamil nor Telugu songs of the Madras Presidency would be appreciated by the Bombay public. The only thing that made me attend the concert was the name of the lady which reminded me of a great friend of mine, the late Zorabai of Agra, a well known musician. The concert began with a fine Dhrupad in Hindustani, and ended with a few English songs. She also sang a few Tamil songs and also songs, I fancy, in Pushtu. Apart from thostheatrical songs viz., "*Jalchalme tone*," "*Tapesaya pudumai tore paya*," etc., the son sung on the occasion were classical and sang them exceptionally well. One could not for a moment believe that it was a Madrasi lady that was singing. In her pronunciation, in her style and in short in every other respect she made her audience believe that she was from Northern India and at she was a Muhammadan lady though she was after all a Hindu lady belonging to Madras City. She is an expert harmoniumplayer and she could easily sing to a pitch which is the despair of many a musician.—Yours, etc.

MISS TRABAI RADE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting at Servants of India Society's Home to support Mr. Patel's Bill at 6-30 p.m.
Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Busaire and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8 a.m. only.
Grand Caledonian Ball, Town Hall, 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

University Senate Meeting, Annual Meeting
Steamer Mandala with Homeward English Mails, sails at noon.
Annual Athletic Sports meeting of Wilson College, Kennedy Sea Face, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 26.

Unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji by the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

Mails for Seychelles Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. Umfuli, *via* Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.
Registered correspondence and parcels for the Homeward English Mail will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 26.

A supplemental despatch of the Homeward English Mail will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Hip Hip Hooray at 9.30 and Cinema at 6.30.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8.45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8.45, and 10.30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

MODY—Baby Dinbai daughter of Nusserwanji Nowroji Kekobad Mody (of the Franco India Trading Co.) died yesterday at 3 p.m. Funeral this morning at 8. 46, Bazar Gate St., Coachman's House.

SUKTHANKER.—Bai Ambikabai wife of Mr. Sadashive Chintaman and Grandmother of Sarvottam Yeshwant Sukthanker died on Thursday the 23rd instant at her age 75 at Dalvies House No. 4, Kandewady, Bombay.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th C. I. P. Rly., Bn., (I.D.F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

There will be an Inter-Union debate with The Young Khoja Brotherhood to-morrow at 6-45 p.m., in the Union Hall at Chowpatty when the subject, "Has the stage a moral influence?" will be discussed.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph communication with the following places in Persia has now been restored. Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Hamadan, Seneh, Respt, Enzeli and Astare. Telegrams for these places will be accepted as usual without any remarks.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Ardeshir M. Zilla will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m.: (S.T.). Subject:—Zoroaster and his Teachings. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL.

A meeting under the auspices of the Agarkar Society to support the Hon. Mr. Patel's Hindu Marriage's Validity Bill will be held this evening at 6-45 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Building when the Hon. Mr. Parekh will preside. The Hon. Mr. V. S. Shastri will be one of the speakers.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library today (Friday) at 4-30 p.m., when after the business of the Society Dr. Purshottum. T. Patel M. D: M. R. C. P. (London) will read a paper on "Recent advances in the investigation of disorders of the heart by means of graphic methods with a demonstration of Mackenzie's ink polygraph."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Maghotsav there will be a morning service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 8 a.m. In the evening there will be a public meeting in the Samaj Hall at 6 p.m. when Messrs. Chunilal Mukarji and D. V. Shrikhande will speak on "Brahmo Samaj and the regeneration of India."
There will also be a Divine Service on Sunday the 26th instant at 5.30 p.m. conducted by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.

G. I. P. LOCAL SERVICE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, a meeting of the representatives of Matunga, Kurla, Ghatkopar, Thana and Kalyan residents and Railway passengers will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at 291/93, Bohra Bazar St., Fort, to consider the draft of proposed time-table of local service between those stations. This draft has been received from the General Traffic Manager, and he has invited opinions of those concerned. Those interested are invited to attend the meeting.

SIX MONTHS FOR BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mehta of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Chandiki Allah, a cart driver with criminal breach of trust in respect of eight bags of wheat valued at Rs. 360.
The evidence showed that the owner of Cart No. 4355, being ill, lent his cart to the accused for two days, viz., the 9th and 10th instant. The carting agent at the Carnac Bridge goods yard, who had hired the cart of the accused for one rupee on the 9th instant, gave the accused eight bags of wheat to be conveyed to the Union Flour Mills. The accused who had given the carting agent a false address, failed to deliver them and disappeared. He was eventually traced as a result of information given by the owner of the cart, and arrested on the 19th instant. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SCARCITY IN THE PRESIDENCY

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ended 21st instant in the Deccan. Standing crops are in fair to good condition in several districts, but are withering in parts of the Karnatak and in Sholapur district and are slightly damaged by frost in Karachi district. Picking of cotton continues in part of Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak, Sholapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Scarcity of fodder is felt in almost all districts, but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas continue to be supplemented by allotments from Government stocks under control arrangements. Cattle are in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but a deficiency of the supply for irrigation is reported from most districts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee are as follow:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	50 to 77
Gujarat	70 to 81
Konkan	52 to 64
Deccan	62 to 84
Karnatak	77 to 83

Famine has been declared in the Ahmednagar district. Slight emigration was noticed from the same district. Public health continues to be generally good. People find employment on Government public works, the programme of which is being extended in affected areas. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and agricultural improvements. Cheap grain shops have been opened in parts of Nasik, West Khandesh and Poona districts and in the Kathiawar Agency. One poorhouse has been opened in the Poona district and cattle camps in Kathiawar Agency and in the Ahmednagar and Nasik districts. Dole is being distributed in affected districts. The numbers on test and other works were 3,284. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Poona, Satara, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar were 9,481.

DACOITS AT THANA SENTENCED.

On Wednesday concluded a case tried before Mr. Saldanha, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury, in which a gang of four dacoits, including a woman belonging to the Kathori tribe, had been charged with a large number of offences, their operations having covered a wide field of 17 dacoities committed in the Thana distrfct.
The accused, it was alleged, were associates of the big gang, also of Kathoris who were recently sentenced at Thana to long terms of imprisonment in connection with a previous dacoity.
Accused No. 1 Ramia and No. 4 were discharged; No. 2 was given 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, while judgment was reserved in the case of No. 3 as the jurors, with the exception of one, were for giving him the benefit of the doubt.
The woman Mali is rather fortunate as in the previous dacoity case, in which she was also accused, all her associates were sentenced, while she was acquitted.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Amateur Open Tennis Championships of Western India, under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in February, the events comprising of Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. The tournament is open to all comers, but the Committee reserve the right in their discretion of rejecting any entry without giving reason. The tournament will commence on Monday, 17th February, and is estimated to last to Saturday, 1st March, 1919. Entries close on Wednesday, 12th February, 1919. Further particulars may be had from Mr. R. D. England, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hockey Tournament of Poona Engineering College writes from Poona:—We are starting a Hockey Tournament open to Schools and Colleges of Bombay Presidency commencing from 1st February. Entries close on 31st January, 6 p.m. Those who are intending to compete for it should apply for further particulars to the Secretary.

SHIPMENT OF PULSE.

IMPORT LICENCES TO BE OBTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 22.

The Depot Foodstuffs Commissioner notifies intending shippers of pulses that shipment to Indian ports will not be allowed unless they or their agents in India obtain beforehand import licenses from the Director of Civil Supplies in the province concerned. The procedure is the same as for obtaining licenses for import of rice into Indian ports.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 22.

The rice market was weak to-day, mills offering rice at Rs. 325 and buyers offering at Rs. 322-8 without business passing. Paddy continues firm at Rs. 120 to Rs. 125, arrival being fairly large. Outside quotations are January Rs. 320, February Rs. 320, three months Rs. 324 to Rs. 325, big mills spends Rs. 346, small mills spends Rs. 335, Micdone Rs. 355. An improvement in the immediate future is considered likely.

CONDITION OF BYCULLA MARKET.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

CONSIDERATION IN CORPORATION.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding, when the Commissioner's report on Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram's letter, re. Byculla Markets, was considered.

Consideration was given to a letter dated 19th September last from Mr. Anantram Vaikantram, to the President of the Corporation, the purport of which was that the wholesale market at Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens which supplied vegetables to all other markets was very small and was 60 years old; that innumerable persons frequented it; that in the season when mangoes were sold there it was pitiful to see the sufferings of the public when getting in and coming out as there was only one gate-way; that during the rains water was nearly knee-deep inside the market; that to say that its condition and management was quite neglected and uncared for in the hands of its present landlord was to state a truism, and he therefore requested the Corporation to see that another gate-way was made, that sheds were constructed in the market, that it was paved, that a water-tub was provided for thirsty bullocks, and that the landlord introduced a receipt system for the money paid to him by the traders, and added that it would be a boon to the public if a wholesale Municipal Market was constructed.
In regard to the above matter the President of the Corporation had received a letter dated the 4th October, 1918, from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs. Sabaji Sawaliaram Meher and Haribhau Sawaliaram Meher, commenting on the letter, of Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram, stating that the allegations made by Mr. Anantram regarding the condition of the market at Byculla belonging to their clients were absolutely unfounded, that their clients said that Mr. Anantram's object was to cause unnecessary annoyance and harassment to their clients at the instance or instigation of certain parties who, until recently, were vending vegetables and fruits in their clients' market, but who, in consequence of their obstructive and unjustifiable attitude, were stopped by their clients from entering the market, and that their clients had reason to complain about the attitude adopted towards them by the Municipal Officers in permitting the opponents of their clients to hold a market in the immediate vicinity of their clients' market, which was opposed to the settled policy of the Corporation, and they therefore requested that before coming to any final decision in the matter the Corporation would be pleased to give an opportunity to their clients to meet all allegations made against them, and that their clients submitted that an investigation should be held in the matter of the new market which had been permitted to be held in close proximity to their clients' market, as their clients contended that that had been done in contravention of their rights and to the great detriment and prejudice of their interests and long established business.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

In reporting upon the matter the Municipal Commissioner said in his letter dated the 29th November last:—
"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 4989, dated the 24th October, 1918, regarding a vegetable market at Byculla. This market has been in existence for many years, and the owners, at present Messrs. Sabaji and Haribhau Meher, have complied, as far as possible, with all the requisitions made from time to time for improvements in the market. There are already some sheds in the market and a portion of the ground is paved. There is undoubtedly congestion and overcrowding, but this is not the fault of the owners, as expansion on the existing site is impossible. I am of opinion that there is a very strong case for a Municipal Market in the neighbourhood and endeavours will be made to find a suitable site.
"2. Some time ago the owners had a quarrel with some of the occupants including Messrs. Namdeo Oomaji and refused to allow the latter to take their goods into the market. The matter was taken into the Police Court and was decided in favour of the owners.
"3. After they had been turned out of the Meher Market, Messrs. Namdeo Oomaji and others were permitted to occupy a piece of Municipal ground, on the understanding that they would sell vegetables in bulk. As they have allowed squatters to sell retail and so have established what is practically a private market, they have been served with a month's notice to vacate and have been warned that if they continue to sell retail or allow squatters, they will be liable to be prosecuted for contravening section 402 of the Municipal Act."
Dr. S. S. Bottlewala moved that the petitioner be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

MR. DHONDY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said that there were two contradictory views in the matter. Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram said that the market was useless. The proprietors denied it, alleging that Mr. Anantram had made the report as he had been instigated by several others who had got a new market close by. The Commissioner said that the requirements made by the Superintendent of Markets, in that matter, had been complied with. He would say as regards overcrowding that people suffered so much overcrowding even in Municipal markets. In order to be just to both Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram and the proprietors of the market, he thought it better to move an amendment to refer the matter to a committee composed of the following members:—
Mr. Salem, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Dadachanji, Dr. D. B. P. Master, Mr. R. S. Nayalkar, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Dhondy, as well as Rao Saheb Ravji Manaji, Mr. Haveliwala, and Mr. Salebhai Barodawala (the latter three being the members of the D Ward), and make a report thereon to the Corporation.
The proposition was seconded.

SUPPORT TO AMENDMENT.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in supporting the amendment, said the proprietors of the market who were making money, ought to keep the market in a perfectly sanitary way. Their bye-laws were by no means strict enough, and they had not been observed as strictly as they should have been. Again the entire discretion lay with the executive. There was no doubt that there was some slackness on the part of the Superintendent of Markets. A case had been made out, and he thought the Committee named should visit the market any time they think fit.
The amendment of Mr. Dhondy being put to the vote was lost.
The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried, 14 voting in favour and 11 against.
The Corporation then adjourned.

EVICTION AT JACOB'S CIRCLE.

A HAKIM'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

It will be remembered that we stated in our issue of the 16th instant that a number of persons had been made to vacate their quarters in Jacob's Circle in order to provide accommodation for soldiers' billets. This report was specifically denied by the Commissioner of Police. There appears to have been some substantial foundation for it, however. Careful enquiries have elicited that quite a number of poor persons were made to leave their quarters on the night of the 15th. They are all humble persons, however and are too much afraid to give their names publicly much less attach them to a statement. The following signed statement, however, has been given to us by one Maulvi Haji Abdul Karim Hakim. It speaks for itself:—

THE HAKIM'S STATEMENT.

On the night of the 15th January, 1918, between 10 and 11 p.m., a servant of Khodad Gustad Irani (who has rented the Islami Building, 151, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle) came to me saying that his master wanted to see me. The Irani was inside the chawl and when I went up to him, he asked me to clear my dispensary and vacate it. I asked him for the reason. The Irani replied that he had received the Commissioner's order to vacate the building for billetting soldiers. I declined saying that it could not be done owing to the nature of my business.
The Irani said: "Very well, come with me to the Police Commissioner" and taking hold of my left arm he took me to the Police Chowky and placed me before Superintendent Meyers. The Irani told Mr. Meyers that he had vacated two or three premises and the Hakim does not vacate. Mr. Meyers told me: "We want the place. Therefore vacate it." I replied that I had a dispensary and I could not therefore vacate it. So saying I returned to my place. After 10 minutes, Mr. Meyers accompanied by the Irani came up to my dispensary and after seeing the place, said: "You won't vacate the place?" I humbly protested against it saying that I was a man with a wife and children and it was not possible for me to do so. The Irani said that if I did not immediately vacate the place, he would himself throw out all my things and that I could not have any remedy against it. "Look here, on account of you, the 'izzat' of all the Musselmans will be destroyed. So, take care." I then told him: "Very well, I shall go out to the road with my wife and children. You may then do as you please." On hearing this, Mr. Meyers said, "well, well, vacate the place then by to-morrow", and then left the place.
After 15 minutes, the Irani came to my back door and delivered some blows on the door, shouting "three or four times "open the door, if you don't do it, I shall break the door open." I opened the door. He rushed into the room and stood by my wife, who observes zenana. My wife was then engaged in cooking. The Irani scattered the cooking utensils. He had in one hand a chisel used for breaking ice and in another a hammer. He forcibly removed the planks in the room, used for storing utensils and all the other planks in the chawl. The plank on which I had kept some books and papers, was also removed and a box in which our clothes, ornaments, etc., were kept was thrown out. On the box there was a copy of the Koran and he was about to throw it out into the street. My wife began to cry when she saw it and when I also protested against it, he threw the Koran on the floor near the stove. The Irani then sent for two of his boys—Husseina and Baboo. When they came, he ordered them to remove all my things and throw them out into the verandah. The boys removed them and placed them close to the things of the mochis.
The Irani then entered the dispensary and broke open the hinges which fixed the shelf to the ceiling. As the shelf was about to fall down, I caught hold of it and prevented it from falling to the ground. At the time there were sitting three men—Ali Bux, Mahomed Umar and Haji Gulam Farid. On my request, they assisted me in placing it on the floor. Besides these there was a large number of men standing at the door. Then myself and some others removed the medicine bottles etc., to the verandah to prevent further damage. My things were lying outside in the compound during the whole night, while my wife and children took shelter in one of the mochis' shops which had previously been vacated. I was put to great hardship, sitting up the whole night. On the morning of the following day, Mr. Harker and Mr. Meyers both came to the door of the dispensary. I was standing at the back door. Mr. Harker called me beckoning to me at the same time. He asked me: "Who gave you the order to vacate?" I repeated to him what had happened. Mr. Harker told me it was not done under his orders and asked me to bring back my things. This, however, I did not do. I complained to him that I had been put to great loss, when he heard this, he went away. After 10 minutes a Police Jamadar—Hussain by name—came. He informed me that the Commissioner wanted me to take in my things and obey his orders. Then I brought in my things. I had prepared an inventory of my loss and the loss amounts to Rs. 598-7-0.
Two or three hours after I had brought in my things, a policeman came to me from the Commissioner and asked me if I had given information to the "Chronicle" for publication. I replied in the negative. He asked me how they had got it. I said I did not know. The policeman then went away.

(Sd.) MOULVI HAJI ABDUL KARIM HAKIM.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

It appears to us that the matter should not be allowed to end with Mr. Harker's statement to the Moulvi, that the thing was not done by his orders but requires further investigation.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, at noon on 12th March, 1919.

CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

SHROFF ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

The Bombay Shroff Association has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—
"Heartily support telegram of 6th, January from Rice merchants, Bombay, Control of foodstuffs instead of blessing to poor has been curse. Prices abnormally increased. Strikers' loots and other troubles increasing. Trade badly affected. Abolition of control strongly urged. Freights and railway facility humbly requested to meet future difficulties. Export of foodstuffs out of India must be stopped without any exception to mitigate the grievances. Provincial Government ought to work coincidely and without hitch to others. India as a whole must share the difficulty of dearness but not this presidency alone which is useful to all in peace and war."

HIGH PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

SUFFERINGS IN AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held at the Premabhai Hall on the 21st instant to consider the situation caused the high prices of foodstuffs. Dr. D. V. Desai presided and the following resolution was passed:—
"This meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad begs to draw the attention of the Commissioner, N. D. as well as the Collector of Ahmedabad to the present enhanced rates of grain and foodstuffs. It maintains that the poor and the middle class are not able to support themselves and that the situation has become quite unbearable.
"It is the belief of this meeting that the present high prices are not due entirely to famine conditions but the Government policy of food control is responsible for it to a great extent.
"This meeting believes that the situation will be improved if railway facilities are offered for carrying grain from one part of the country to the other and if steamer freights are lowered for grain imported from Burma and other foreign countries.
"This meeting further requests you to draw the attention of the Bombay Government as well as the Government of India towards this painful condition and to move in a way as to cheapen the grain as far as possible."

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN A FORTNIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

The "Pioneer" understands the first cargo of wheat which the Government of India is obtaining from Australia is likely to arrive in about a fortnight. The wheat will be allocated in first instance to the mills which are producing flour for the troops and the balance will go to the mills which supply the market.

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

OLD BOOKMAKERS' LICENSES CONTINUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 22.

After the race meetings without bookmakers the Rangoon Turf Club stewards have decided to allow the six bookmakers whose licenses expired on the 31st December to return at an increased fee of Rs. 750 per meeting with a minimum bet of Rs. 50. The owners had sent in a memorial to the stewards which taken into account with the smaller attendances and the fact that the receipts did not cover all expenses of the three meetings produced the decision announced on Tuesday.

PASSPORTS TO CONGRESS DEPUTATAION.

"PIONEER'S" SUSPICIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

The "Pioneer" says the statement which has found circulation that the Government of India will issue passports for fifteen members of the Congress deputation to proceed to England appears either to be based on misapprehension or to be the effort of someone's imagination as there are apparently four or five deputations anxious to leave this country to influence British opinion regarding the reforms. Granting of facilities on the scale mentioned would involve a provision of sixty or seventy passages. We feel sure while the Government will fulfil its pledges in the matter, it has no intention at present of arranging for the wholesale exodus of politicians from India. After all, no sentimentality can obscure the fact that it is the European who is ill or has leave due to him that has first call on the passages home.

RATES FOR CLOSING OF COTTON CONTRACTS.

The Secretary to the Cotton Contracts Committee writes:—
In order to protect against undue Bull or Bear manipulation, forward contracts which have been provided for legitimate trade, it is notified that the Committee will utilise the authority given them by Rule 2, to fix such rates for the closing of contracts (Rule 70) as after full consideration of the circumstances shall seem to them to be equitable.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar was deeply grieved to learn the news of the sad demise of H. R. H. Prince John and issued a special resolution ordering all schools and offices to be closed and a flag to be hoisted half mast.

RISE IN CITY'S MORTALITY.

602 DEATHS ON WEDNESDAY.

382 FROM CHOLERA.

The mortality in the city rose to 602 on Wednesday of which 382 deaths were due to cholera. The total number of deaths on the corresponding day of last year was 122 and 79 on that of 1917.
The deaths on Wednesday were distributed as follows:—

	Total mortality.
A Ward	26
B Ward	40
C Ward	53
D Ward	42
E Ward	171
F Ward	142
G Ward	104
Hospitals	24
Total	602

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

HEROIC PARSI DOCTOR AWARDED MILITARY CROSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 23.

The "Gazette" contains the following awards of Military Crosses to officers of the Indian Army for deeds in Mesopotamia:—
Lieut. D. M. Herbert.—When a demonstration against the enemy position seemed likely to fail, he promptly reinforced the party and by his coolness and resolute advance under heavy fire he made the demonstration successful. He has always shown great energy and determination in action.
Captain L. W. Hughes.—Showed great skill and ability in commanding his company during the final assault of the enemy position and its consolidation under heavy fire. He has always displayed courage and coolness in action.
Sec.-Lt. Edward Humphries.—(Signal Service).—When commanding a cable wagon, although shelled by the enemy and compelled to abandon the wagon, he continued to lay the cable so that he kept up communication with the brigades.
LIEUT. KAPADIA GALLANTRY.
Lieut. R. N. Kapadia. (Medicals).—Exposed to heavy fire he continued throughout the action to collect and dress the wounded who were much scattered thereby saving many lives.
Lieut. G. D. Maclear.—He, while leading the company in attack, although severely wounded in the neck and having a bullet in his shoulder, did not stop, advancing until he got a bullet in his knee. His cool and dashing conduct was magnificent throughout.
Lieut. E. P. Macintosh with a small patrol penetrated the enemys lines, returning undetected in daylight with four prisoners, including two officers, having extricated his patrol from a position of considerable danger.
Lieut. R. G. Mountain led his company in attack with great courage and dash, through wounded in the leg. Subsequently in an exposed salient of a captured trench, which was heavily swept by fire from the front and flank, he collected five Lewis guns and brought a harassing fire to bear on the enemy strong point, thereby greatly assisting the later attack.
A PLUCKY RESSALDAR.
Ressaldar Munsabdar Khan.—He, with a patrol which penetrated the enemy's lines during the night, gained much valuable information and brought back four prisoners, including two officers. He greatly assisted his British officer in extricating a patrol from a position of considerable danger.
Lieut. A. R. Nye exposed himself freely under heavy fire in order to visit all portions of his front line. His cool and fearless conduct encouraged the men, thereby turning a temporary check into a successful offensive.
Lieut. C. H. Phillips during an attack worked continuously without rest for thirty-six hours. He rendered the greatest assistance and showed great coolness under fire. His conduct throughout was of a high order.
Lieut. C. K. Tester worked unceasingly under fire for two days and nights, utterly disregarding danger and inspiring all ranks to greater efforts.
Captain Robert Tilly led an attack and held it together under heavy enfilade fire. He had to expose himself continuously to do so and displayed fearlessness of a high order. Owing to casualties to British officers there was a danger of the attack becoming disconnected and this danger was obviated solely by his gallant leading.
MORE AWARDS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 23.

The "Gazette", contains the following awards of Military Crosses to officers of Indian Army for deeds in Mesopotamia:—
Lieut. J. D. Twinberow led his company in an attack on three consecutive lines of enemy trenches with grit, courage and dash and, though a very young soldier, handled his men with coolness and skill.
Lieut. W. H. Young, whilst exposed to heavy fire, carried out his arduous duties with efficiency and zeal. He was severely wounded.

DEATH OF MR. H. CRAWFORD.

We regret to announce the sudden and untimely death, yesterday morning from cholera, of Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs. The Customs office was closed yesterday after 2 p.m. in honour of his memory and the whole staff in the department was present in the evening at the funeral to pay their last respects to their chief.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

P. V. ACHARYA B.A.—You are obviously not a juvenile and your name is not exactly the same as that of the person in question: Why do you imagine you have been wronged?

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 24th January, 1919.

MOSLEMS AND FUTURE OF TURKEY.

The whole world is following the course of the deliberations of the Inter-Allied Peace Conference with hope not unmixed with anxiety. The Peace that humanity looks for, is the Peace of President Wilson, and a sense of shame would be aroused at the moral humiliation which an unclean peace—resulting from the ambitions of the Great Powers—would inevitably bring upon all the Allied countries whose lip service to the ideals of right and justice has been unstinted, but the reality of whose heart-service to them still remains to be demonstrated. The anxiety for such a settlement as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of all its peoples, is shared in a special degree by Moslems all the world over. The intensity of the feelings that agitate the minds of Moslems can be realised, as we have stated before, only by those to whom their religion is alike the breath and justification of life and they alone can understand the full significance of the statement made by Dr. Ansari, in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Moslem League session at Delhi, that never before in their varied history of over thirteen hundred years had the Moslems been faced with such a situation as that of to-day. What is that situation? We shall, for the present, draw a veil over the painful position in which the Moslems of India find themselves as regards their domestic concerns, thanks to the repressive policy of internment and externment, strangling of their newspapers and restriction of their right of association. But greater anxieties are engaging their attention—anxieties in regard to which they have the fullest sympathy and goodwill of their fellow-countrymen. These anxieties have reference to the impending fate or, as they apprehend, the dismemberment, of Turkey. What happens to the Turkish Empire is a matter of the deepest concern to a Moslem for no other reason but this, that with the fate of that Empire is closely interwoven the question of the Khalifate and of the guardianship of the Holy Places of Islam. It has nothing to do with the imaginary peril of a Pan-Islamic movement. Because, for one thing, as the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan said in the speech (reproduced elsewhere) he made as president of the public meeting held in Madras on Friday last week, the bogey of Pan-Islamism has been laid to rest by this war. As he pathetically recalled:

> "Islam as a power has reached its lowest ebb. Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria have become potter's clay in the hands of France. Tripoli is no longer an Islamic country. Egypt is mortgaged body and soul to Great Britain. Turkey in Europe has shrunk into a mere province. Persia has decayed past recovery. Bokhara, Khiva and Turkestan are held by Russian bayonets. The Moghul Empire in India has been replaced by the British. If the Turkish Empire in Asia, the relic of the once mighty Empire of Islam over the then known world, is suffered to remain intact, what harm can it possibly do the British Empire?"

In the second place, apart from the practical impossibility of a militant Pan-Islamic movement, in view especially of the establishment of the League of Nations, it is doing gross injustice to the deepest sentiments of Moslems to maintain that their concern for the Khalifate and the Holy Places is prompted by territorial ambitions.

If there is any Pan-Islamic movement it is the religion of Islam itself—the brotherhood of the followers of Islam under whatever secular sovereignty they live. The Khalifate and the Holy Places are part and parcel of the Moslem's religious sentiments and in regard to them he alone can have the final voice. Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan fully voiced those sentiments when he declared from the Congress platform that "if all the powers of the world combine to force a Khalifa on Mussalmans the humblest of them will not follow him." Now, any territorial settlement of Mesopotamia, Palestine, and the Hedjaz which impairs the sovereignty of the Sultan vitally affects the Khalifate and the guardianship of the Holy Places situated in these parts of the Turkish Empire. Mesopotamia, Palestine and the Hedjaz form part of the Jazirat-ul-Arab as described in Moslem books and the requirements of the Islamic Law demand that the Khalifa of the Prophet—the Sultan of Turkey—should have full and independent control over them. What is it then that prevents the fullest consideration being given to these requirements of the Islamic Law, in the territorial and political redistribution of the Turkish Empire? Moslems in India, in common with those who have followed the trend of recent events, apprehend that the obstacle is the ambition of British Imperialists of the Jingo school, who do not seem to have forgotten anything, or learnt anything from the war and who seem still to wield influence in the counsels of British Government. The ambition of these Imperialists seems to be to carve British protectorates out of a dismembered Turkish Empire on the plea of liberating the people inhabiting these parts from their oppressors. Nobody, of course, maintains that the subject nationalities of the Turkish Empire should not enjoy autonomous powers and that the principle of self-determination should not be applied to them. But, what Moslems all the world over are perfectly entitled to insist is, that the application of this principle to them should no more be carried to the point of jeopardising the territorial suzerainty of the Sultan and, consequently, affecting the integrity of the Khalifate, than that, for example, a self-governing India should separate herself from Britain. Further, Moslems may well ask, whether the establishment of a British protectorate over the "liberated" parts of Turkey—already in the military occupation of Britain—would be in consonance with a fair application of the principle of self-determination? "Has Great Britain," the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan asks, "thwarted the world dominating designs of Germany only to extend her own dominance over a larger sphere of the world?"

Again, apart from the danger of political and economic exploitation which a foreign protectorate, however philanthropic in profession, involves, there is a fundamental objection to this arrangement. Even if the Rulers of Mecca and Baghdad are Moslems, so long as they owe no allegiance to the Sultan, the Khalifate of the latter and his guardianship of the Holy Places are impaired and Moslems will be asked to pay homage to three Khalifs—a result which every Moslem would contemplate as a calamity. If the establishment of a British protectorate with an indigenous Ruler over Mesopotamia would militate against the application of the principle of self-determination, the violation of the principle would be the more deplorable if the Ruler is to be a person like the Aga Khan, who has the double disqualification of being an alien to the people of Mesopotamia and of having acquiesced in a creed enforced by his ancestors and detested by the Sunnis and Shiahs alike. The resolution passed at the meeting of the Moslems of Madras says that "the meeting has seen with horror the rumour that it is contemplated to place Mesopotamia under the guardianship of the Aga Khan" and that "the appointment will be viewed with the utmost disfavour by the Moslem world at large." The feelings of the Madras Moslems are, we have every reason to believe, shared by their co-religionists throughout the country. In fact, the dismemberment of the Sultanate—and with the Sultanate the Khalifate is indissolubly bound until the bond is repudiated by the bulk of Moslems all the world over—cannot but be regarded by a Moslem as an unjustifiable interference with his deepest religious sentiments. And, to recall the words of Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, "it will be highly detrimental to the great principles of true statesmanship which are the very basis of every civilized and good Government, if Mussulmans are made to feel that it is proposed to interfere with their religious questions." We earnestly trust British statesmen are not unmindful of the danger of the growing feeling among their Moslem fellow-subjects that their deepest feelings are completely disregarded. On the other hand, there is no reason why these feelings, in regard to Turkey's fate, shuld be so disregarded. The issue before the Peace Conference is clear. It has to see that the subject nationalities of the Turkish Empire have real self-determination and to be careful not to interfere with the rights of Islam. These objects, as we have shown, are not only not incompatible, but are both attainable without the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the impairment of the Khalifate of the Sultan. And loyalty to the ideals for which they waged the war as well as respect for the religious sentiments of their Moslem fellow-subjects demands that British statesmen should help to see that these objects are realised.

THE NEW DIPLOMACY.

Bismarck at times spoke the truth when he knew that he could deceive rival diplomats and put them on the wrong scent about his real intentions. The success of his device may be taken as a proof of the extreme deviousness of international diplomacy under conditions which, according to the declarations of the Allies, must now cease altogether. The fourteen points of President Wilson were accepted by the Allies and by Germany, and barring the qualification about the freedom of the seas, the statement of President Wilson is binding on all Powers. The first point is a repudiation of secret diplomacy and the insistence on open covenants. Leave to establish secret alliances is recognised as a danger and as an evil, and the new orientation of ideas is shared by most thinking people in this respect. In England, the task of guarding foreign affairs has been, as a matter of practice, confined to a few persons and, it is not too much to say, a few families. Those who have to bear the burden of unwise engagements have realised that the orthodox method of controlling foreign affairs is disastrous. The obligations of the Imperial Government, secretly assumed, spell the fate of millions whose direct representatives know nothing about them. The practice is wrong and the cause of mischief and constant misapprehension among nations. The Colonies have said "Never again" and it is a sentiment confirmed by the wish of millions within the Empire. It is nevertheless the entry of America in the war which clarified the situation as regards secret diplomacy, and the presence of President Wilson at the Peace Conference will be a powerful influence towards the burial of secret diplomacy.

The information which the "Daily News" has gleaned about the attitude of British statesmen and American delegates is important, because it announces a new and necessary revision of policy. According to original expectations, the first business of the Peace Conference was to have been the terms of peace; but it has been rightly decided that the scheme of the League of Nations should be immediately outlined. At the next full meeting of the Conference, it is said, the schemes of Britain and America and also, we presume, of other Powers, will be referred to a grand committee for report. So far as Britain is concerned, the draft of Lord Robert Cecil is said to agree with the proposals of General Smuts which were published some weeks ago. On a subject so complex which embraces the future of the whole world, it is difficult to frame opinions which are not liable to be falsified. Some of the features of General Smuts' scheme must be disquieting to people who do not happen to belong to the five great Powers that have claimed predominance in the counsels of the Peace Conference. A League of Nations postulates open covenants. Secret diplomacy and a League of Nations mean a contradiction of ideas; we cannot possibly have both. America's entry in the war altered the obligations of all countries, because she came not for material acquisitions, but with the hope of establishing a better world-order. Treaties were not, of course, formally destroyed, but they were invalidated to a large extent by the concurrence of the Allies that they should no more enmesh countries. It is necessary that at the Peace Conference, the delegates should show up their cards and be prepared for a new beginning. Every one knows that some countries fought with the hope of annexations and that if there were treaties containing bargains for annexations, they can but little influence statesmen who have fought for "no annexations." Caroline and Marshall islands are in the north of Australia. If there is an agreement that those ex-German colonies should go to Japan, Australia can well say—as she seems to have done—that the bargain belonged to the time of secret diplomacy, though it does not add anything to the title of Australia to her Monroe doctrine in the Pacific. General Smuts' plan disapproved of international control, as it has been proved to be illusory in effect and a cause of discord. His opinion is that single Powers should act in the capacity of agents responsible to the League of Nations and that all intervention must end when the nations governed are nursed into power to look after themselves. But there is a lack of permanency in his plan when the admission of enemy countries is considered. Freed from militarism, Germany is apparently considered eligible and above "nursing." As to dismembered Austria, some of the new nations emerging, have a more precarious verdict about themselves. They must show themselves fit and till that time they must be in the outer court. It will be well if the temptation to litter the world with small nations with the stigma of incapacity is resisted, and the nursing process reduced to a minimum. The theory of agency and the termination of the office is good, but will evoke distrust among the nations who are to be so benefitted. Turkey is apparently reserved for separate treatment, the "territorial settlement" to precede the application of general principles.

There is a point on which more light is necessary for full understanding: it refers to the claim of the Dominions. They desire to enter the League on the same basis as Belgium and other smaller powers. The claim is consistent with the decision of the Allied Governments, giving them especial representation in the Peace Conference, and Britain can hardly raise any objection to the acceptance of the claim, so long as her right to control the foreign relations of the Dominions is admitted. "Sovereignty in internal affairs" has, however, certain dubious outskirts. Strictly speaking, Britain has the right of interfering in every affair of a Colony. An anti-Asiatic bill may concern only internal affairs, but the right of appeal does and must exist. If there is apprenhension in matters of this kind, the Colonies have themselves to thank for it. The best remedy in this respect, so far as India is concerned, is, of course, her admission to the League of Nations on equal terms with the Dominions. She has been given "representation" at the Peace Conference and she cannot be refused admission to the League of Nations equally with the Dominions. That is a consideration why the sovereignty of her people, so far as internal affairs are concerned, should be immediately and clearly recognised by the world. For the rest, during the transitional period, if there is to be such a period, the interests in the Dominions of those people, who are not admitted to the League of Nations, must be strictly safeguarded by the League of Nations.

Notes of the Day.

The Sentinel of Freedom.

Presiding at the luncheon given in honour of President Wilson by the French Senate, M. Dubost, President of the Senate, referred to France's exposure to German attacks and said that it was necessary for France to rid herself of the nightmare of invasion and that then only was world harmony possible. It is easy to see what is behind the mind of France, judging from Marshal Foch's intentions to which we referred yesterday. President Wilson, in his reply, paid a just tribute to France as the sentinel of freedom and said that while France had been building up a country on the basis of liberty and progress, there was a large territory across covered by dark powers of greed and ambition. France, he said, was not the aggressor. She had prepared herself only in order that others may not impose their will on her. Thus far it is all right. If France were really in peril, the whole world would run to her succour. The position of France is now a hundred times stronger than it was before the war.

A New World.

Again, as President Wilson points out, there is a new world ahead and around us, awake to its community of interests. There would be a League of Nations infinitely superior to the old balance of power. Why, then, does France seek the Rhine frontier? It might at least plead the German peril, in this connection. Why does it seek Syria? Fine sentiments are good, but they should be supplemented by fine deeds. The German peril is no longer existing, though all possible securities must be taken to guard the world against its revival. But if would go hard for France to convince even its plighted friend, President Wilson, that it must have the Rhine as its frontier in order that the world might be made safe for democracy.

The German Constitution.

The draft of the new German Constitution has now been officially issued from Berlin. The Empire will consist of the present States and those seeking admission on the basis of self-determination. All Germans, men or women, will have the same rights and advantages and privileges of birth are abolished. The distribution of landed property will be modified by a wide process of home colonisation. In the new Constitution, the Reichstag, or the Imperial Diet, will be composed of two Chambers, namely, the Peoples and the States. The legislative mandate for both the Chambers will be for three years, instead of five, as in the old system. The President of the Empire will be elected for a term of seven years, as in the case of the French President, and will have powers similar to those of the President of the United States. The Chancellor and the Ministers, who will comprise the Government, will be appointed by the President, and they will retire if the Chamber definitely votes "no confidence" in them. The Bundesrat or the Federal Council, representing the Governments of the individual States, which assisted the Emperor in his office, thus goes. We cannot adequately appreciate the position until the relation between the two Chambers and the position of the eight republics, into which Germany will be divided, are fully known.

Unfair Treatment.

On Sunday next, the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea will unveil a portrait of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the University Hall. We understand that it is the Elphinstone College students who have subscribed for the portrait, but through some eccentricity of management, the subscribers will be allowed to occupy only the most inconvenient seats in the hall. The order banishing them to the gallery has naturally caused some feeling of soreness among the students of the college and their complaint is obviously right. The platform and the body of the hall are, according to the principal's plan, to be filled by the visitors. The subscribers are interested in the ceremony more than any one else, and we trust their grievance, as reported to us, will be duly met by the principal. They paid the money and they might well be given a fair chance of seeing the function.

Behar Mahomedans' Grievance.

The Mahomedans of Patna have received a serious affront to their religious feelings. According to the "Searchlight" it appears that the usual holiday of *Fatiha-Dozadhoom* was recently disallowed by the District Officer. It is the birth anniversary day of the Arabian Prophet and as such is held sacred by all Musalmans. It is stated that the District Officer wanted to close the District Office on the Municipal elections day and sought the permission of the Commissioner to do so. The Commissioner was willing to sanction it if the District Officer would surrender one of his usual holidays. The District Officer agreed to give up the holiday of *Fatiha-dozadhoom* and the proposal was submitted to the Government of Behar and their sanction obtained. This is reported to have happened in face of the fact that a Mahomedan executive officer of the Provincial Service submitted a note indicating the necessity for observing the holiday. To add to this disregard for Muslim sentiment the District Officer is even said to have refused his subordinate leave to perform their religious ceremonies. Considerable resentment on the part of Patna Mahomedans is naturally manifest and the attention of the Government must be directed to the behaviour of the District Officer. The Government of Behar, who must evidently have allowed the thing to happen, as a matter of course owe reparation to the Mahomedans of the province.

Salt Prices in Kanara.

The price of salt has gone down everywhere else except in Karwar. We can fairly say that it is due to two causes. One is, of course, the virtual monopoly of production and sale alike, conferred upon the Sanikatta salt-owners. Another is the embargo placed upon the Goa salt. It is prohibited from being brought by sea. The Sanikatta monopolists have no rival in the field and this prime necessity of life is being sold at a prohibitive cost. In Goa, salt is sold now at Re. 1-8 per maund; prices have been brought down by Rs. 3 per maund. Cannot Government do anything in the matter? Is it not due to them to see that Kanara and Karnatak are properly supplied with salt? Government have got their own salt works in Kharaghoda and Maurypur, near Karachi. Why do they not start their works in Kanara? Why do they not allow salt to be manufactured at other places in Kanara besides Sanikatta? Why do they not regulate prices? Why do they not keep salt depots under municipal control? They should, at least remove the embargo on Goa salt and the inflated price of Sanikatta salt will naturally come down.

On the Trail of Home Rulers.

We wonder in what country except India people would be penalised for being patriotic. A correspondent writes to "New India" from Hoshangabad, describing how he has been made to suffer for being a Home Ruler. He earns his livelihood by giving private tuitions to the students of the local Government High School. He is a Home Ruler and organised some Home Rule lectures, at which he spoke himself. This seems to have given offence in certain quarters and some of his students went and told him that their Headmaster had forbidden them to go to him for tuition as the Deputy Commissioner had written prohibiting it. One can well imagine the situation of the poor tutor, from whom his pupils fled as though he were a leper and would contaminate them. This is a sample of the way in which "friends" of India display their solicitude for her advancement. We need not be surprised if we were assured that even the I. G. S. revolt has been set up for the good of this country and from no selfish motives.

THE LABOUR STRIKE

NOT ENDED YET!

MILLS' UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO WORK.

MEN'S INSISTENCE ON STRIKE DAYS' PAY.

On Thursday morning almost all the mills were ready to start work. The men collected at their mills at a very early hour and on the gates being thrown open, some men went in for work at many of the mills. They stayed in for about half an hour or so and then cleared out. At the two Sassoon mills at Kalachowky Road and at Sewri, men were working until about 10 o'clock, after which the managements had to close the mills, as some of the strikers were reported to be marching in the direction of the mills to get the men out. At Delisle Road, Elphinstone Road and other areas also the same state of things prevailed. The Khatau Makanji Mill at Byculla Bridge remained closed and the Morarji Goculdas Mill and the Bombay United were running short-handed, under strong military and Police protection. The Tatta and Jacob Sassoon Mill on Sopari Baug Road started work but had soon to close. The men held a meeting in the field behind the Crescent Mills and resolved to hold out until strike days' pay was granted them. They are urging the release of the few strikers who have been arrested and are under police custody. It is stated that the police authorities have promised to release them.

The strike of the mill-hands still continues. Although all the mills were ready to start work in the morning, the men did not show any inclination to go in. In the first place, the number of people who turned out was considerably smaller than on Wednesday and the number of those who actually went in with a view to resume work was smaller still. The Weaving Department was conspicuous for the absence of hands in all the mills and considering that men in this department play a very important part in the working of the spinning and weaving mills, it was not to be expected that the mills would persevere in their attempt to continue work. After remaining open for an hour or even less, most of the mills closed, sending away the few men that had gone in. In some mills, even this was not the case. They had not formally complied with the men's demand for putting up notices over the signature of their agents and managers. Notices bearing the signature of Mr. F. A. M. Vincent were there, none the less; but the men had obviously no confidence in it and this was clearly brought home to all who saw the men tear off these notices in rage.

Among the mills which had failed to put up the requisite notice mention may be made of the Mathradas Goculdas group of Mills, the Manackji Petit Mill, the Western India and Hongkong Mills, the Dinshaw Petit Mill and the China and Moon Mills.

The Bombay United.

The Bombay United started work considerably short-handed—only a few hundred men hearing turned in and continued to maintain an appearance of working during the whole day. The Victoria Mill at Gamdevi was working and at Tardeo, all the Mills remained practically closed. At the Manockji Petit Mills, the failure to post the notice as required by the strikers was by no means the least cause. The men tarried for a while and when they saw that no notice was put up even yesterday morning, they resorted to the bold expedient of marching in a body on the Agent's house and making a great demonstration there. As a matter of fact about 2,000 men started in right earnest from the mill, proceeding to Mr. Jehangir Petit's residence. When they had proceeded as far as Mr. Narottam Morarji's residence, they were turned back by a small force of policemen armed with big *lathis* and a few Lancers. Many of them then returned to the mill, where, on arrival, they found the notice they had looked for put up. After satisfying themselves that the notice was genuine, some of the men said that they would go to work this morning, while others informed the management that they must be given the strike days' pay. The Jivraj Baloo was also ready to start work. But the same difficulty that was felt in other cases, prevented any serious endeavour being made. At DeLisle Road, the Shapurjee group of mills, including the Connaught, had to start work with a shortage of hands. The men belonging to the three different mills in the same compound had to be pooled and the New Empress and the Connaught were kept going until about 5 p.m. At Fergusson Road, the mills started work and had soon to close, on receipt of reports regarding the approach of the strikers. On the other side, the Century remained idle and it would appear the Textile made an effort and soon gave it up. The men say that they had been promised on Wednesday they would be allowed a part of strike days' pay and they were looking for an announcement yesterday. They were informed, it appears, that the mill could not do it, as such action would lead to misunderstanding and stained relations with other mills.

At Parel.

At Parel, the Jacob Sassoon, and the Tata started work, but had to close about 9 o'clock as the men left the work. The Kohinoor and a few other mills, it seems, did not start work at all. The Morarjee Goculdas Mill in this part of the district was more lucky and with the aid of about two dozen I.D.F. men worked with sufficient load up to about 4 p.m. The men in the weaving department were absent. Those who had returned to work, were not let out during the tiffin interval, and the management having arranged for the distribution of sweetmeats, etc., worth 300 to 400 rupees, the men remained on work. But in the evening the authorities of the mill seem to have decided not to start work this morning and orders are said to have been issued accordingly. The Emperor Edward Mill at Currey Road tried to start work, but could not do so owing to lack of men. At Chinchpokli Road, the two Sassoon Mills were working short-handed for about two or three hours and closed about 10 p.m. at the approach of strikers from other parts. At Sewri, the Jubilee Mill tried to continue work. It had to close work about 10 o'clock and then reopened at 11 o'clock. But hardly any progress worth mentioning was made. The Swan Mill also started, but soon stopped work. The Kastoorchand Mill did not start work and so did a number of other mills, including the Khatau Makanji Mills. Similar seems to have been the fate of the Currimbhoy group.

Meeting of Strikers.

The strikers held a meeting in the morning at which they emphasised the outstanding difference and this was on the question of the strike days' payment. They also demanded the release of the men, numbering it is said, about 50 to 100 men, who have been arrested by the police and detained in custody. We are told some police authorities promised at once to release the men, which practically concluded the business of the meeting. The preponderating element at the meeting consisted of the weaving department men in all the mills. About 10,000 people were present and they all renewed their insistence on the demand for strike days' pay. The speakers exhorted the men not to return to work until their grievances were rectified by the mill-owners yielding to their demand.

However much the strikers—at any rate very many of them—may feel privation and other difficulties, their spirits are unbroken and if all that one hears be true, none of the men will be resuming work this morning. Their determination is undiminished. They want strike days' pay and also demand the release of the arrested men. On these two points there is considerable unanimity, so far, of opinion among the strikers. It is a great mistake—one might say, misfortune—to suppose that the strikers are a set of people who do not know their own minds. There can be no greater misfortune to the general community than that this strike should be needlessly prolonged in a manner that is hardly satisfactory.

Police Commissioner's Visit to Mill Area.

The Commissioner of Police visited the mill area in the morning and it is reported he spoke to some of the men here and there to go back to work. But this advice was of no avail. The men were not willing to do so. But they are said to have made it clear what their demands were. The Military appear to have been considerably reinforced and the "urgent" orders which have been issued to the I.D.F. men "to turn in" is rather significant.

In the evening a rather amusing incident took place. About 6 p.m., "The Chronicle" representative was returning from his evening round in the strike area. At the Parel Road and Sopari Baug Road junction, where a European sergeant, an Indian sub-inspector and apparently a "Special" Magistrate were on duty, his car had to pull up, near the lamp-post which adorns the centre of the road here, as a tram car had obstructed the road. The Special Magistrate seems to have mistaken him for his reliever. He went up to our representative and asked him if he had come to relieve him. On his replying in the negative and asking him who he was, the Special Magistrate said, "I thought you were a Magistrate." Our representative said he was only a looker-on and not a Magistrate. The European sergeant seems to have subsequently pointed to the Magistrate his error, at which all heartily laughed and our representative then proceeded on his way.

The Men's Attitude.

In the evening, our representative was able to ascertain that the attitude of the men in regard to strike days' payment was very strong and in view of this it is not likely that the men will resume work this morning. The Millowners' Association Committee is said to be sitting since yesterday to discuss the situation, but it does not appear as if it has succeeded in arriving at a satisfactory decision. It is now stated that the mill-owners are threatening to withdraw the concessions already given in the event of non-resumption of work. And this threat seems to have simply stiffened the men. The turn which events might take this morning will be watched with great interest.

(Continued on page 8.)

"IRISH REPUBLIC."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OPENED.

DECLARATION OF "NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Jan. 23.

Coincident with the revocation of the order prohibiting meetings in Ireland the "Dail Eireann", the Sinn Fein Constituent Assembly, assembled in Dublin Mansion House yesterday afternoon. The adjacent thoroughfares were decorated with Allied flags. Twenty-nine members were present and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

Count Plunkett and Professor Macneill opened the proceedings, heading a procession of members up the floor. Then Cathal Brugha was elected the speaker and Father O'Flanagan Vice-President. The latter read prayers. The roll was called and standing orders were adopted. A declaration of independence was read.

The proceedings were conducted in Gaelic Count Plunkett read an appeal to nations asking for recognition of Ireland's national status and the right to vindication at the Peace Conference. Count Plunkett, Mr Devalera and M. Arthur Griffith, were appointed delegates to the Peace Conference. The gathering then adjourned.

EVACUATION OF IRELAND BY ENGLISH GARRISON DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Sinn Fein Constituent Assembly opened at the Mansion House in Dublin this afternoon. The members were loudly cheered by the public. A feature of the proceedings was the reading of the Declaration of National Independence notifying the establishment of an Irish Republic and demanding evacuation of Ireland by the English garrison.

IRISH INDEPENDENT MINISTRY.

TO CONSIST OF PRESIDENT AND FOUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Sinn Fein Assembly has decided that the Irish Independent Ministry shall consist of a President and four executive officers, namely, Finance, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs and National Defence.

IRISH SECRETARY CONSULTS LAW OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

Mr. Ian Macpherson, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, conferred in Dublin with the Lord-Lieutenant, Commander-in-Chief and law officers.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

"The Times" learns from Wellington (New Zealand) that the casualties during war to New Zealand troops amount to 57,932, including 16,500 killed and only 46 prisoners.

AERIAL ROUTE BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

MELBOURNE.—The Commonwealth Government has sanctioned the formation of a company to survey the aerial route between Australia and the East.

NEW PRESIDENT OF ROYAL ACADEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Jan. 23.

Sir Aston Webb has been elected president of the Royal Academy in place of Sir Edward Poynter resigned.

FINNISH VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Jan. 23.

An official message from Finland mentions that Finnish volunteers have been transported from Helsingfors to Reval in British warships.

PILLAGING BY RUSSIAN RED GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Helsingfors states that Russian Red Guards are attacking and pillaging on the Finnish frontier.

LORD SINHA OF CALCUTTA.

MORE EULOGIES OF THE APPOINTMENT.

MR. BASU THANKS THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Jan. 23.

Mr. Bupendranath Basu has telegraphed to the Premier "All India rejoices and thanks you for Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment. You have appealed to the imagination of India and done what the greatest Moghal Emperor, Akbar, did in the sixteenth century. I join my personal thanks."

"The Times" says the question of Sir S. P. Sinha's title is being discussed. Lord Sinha of Calcutta is favoured.

The "Daily Telegraph" says Sir S. P. Sinha has all the qualifications necessary for the important position in the administration. He has not only done good work, but is much respected by all his acquaintances as a scholar and a jurist. His appointment combined with peerage is a striking instance of imaginative insight into political conditions. The elevation of Sir S. P. Sinha to the peerage is a fresh example of the honesty and liberal character of our policy regarding India. By making an Indian Under-Secretary for India we prove beyond doubt our generous ambition to promote everywhere the future welfare of India.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PANEL SYSTEM GIVES SATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Jan. 23.

PARIS.—Regarding the status of the Dominions in the Council of the League of Nations, it is understood that although they claim to be entitled to equal numerical consideration with the smaller European states, they favour representation in the same form and manner obtaining at the Peace Conference. They would be content for the British Empire to speak and vote as one voice and vote as a unit in the League.

The present panel system is regarded as working satisfactorily and it is confidently felt that Dominion representatives would always compose a part or even the whole, if necessary, of the Imperial delegation at the League when any question closely affecting Overseas arose.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

DECISION NOT TO INVITE SOVIETS TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Jan. 23.

PARIS.—In spite of the official announcement that the Council of Great Powers hopes to formulate concrete proposals for Russia, the delegates feel that there is no certain remedy for the difficult and dangerous situation and that it is desirable to embody several lines of action in the proposal. The first result of this proposal will be that neither Sazanoff nor Soviet agents will come to Paris as exponents of Russian affairs, but an investigation will be held regarding the internal conditions in Russia. This decision is chiefly due to the disinclination in certain quarters to have direct dealings with the Bolsheviks.

M. Scavenius, the Danish Minister in Russia, strongly influenced the decision not to invite the Soviets to Paris. He read an article written by a Soviet chief saying that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George were too reactionary for the Soviets to deal with and also gave exact data of Bolshevik forces, showing they did not exceed 90,000 armed men. The remainder were unarmed and without clothes.

SUPREME COUNCIL CONSIDERS POLISH QUESTION.

TWO DELEGATES TO PROCEED TO POLAND IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

A communique from Paris states that the Supreme War Council considered the Polish question and after consultation with Marshal Foch decided to send two delegates, one military and one civilian, to Poland immediately.

The Ministers have resumed their examination of the Russian question. President Wilson read a proposal which will be discussed this afternoon.

GERMAN PROVOCATION TO POLES.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin message a British note dated January 8th requested the German Government to refrain from provoking the Poles in East Prussia, West Prussia, Posen and Silesia. It is pointed out that the Peace Conference in deciding the future of the eastern frontiers will be influenced by the German capacity to govern the districts of mixed populations.

The German Government replied declaring that it had done everything possible to redress Polish grievances and accusing the Poles of provoking the Germans. Referring especially to the actions of Paderewski and Colonel Wade in Posen, the German Government reply states that the upheaval in that province forced it to take military measures to restore order.

MONARCHIST PLOT IN PORTUGAL.

QUIET IN LISBON.

BLOCKADE OF OPORTO ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

LISBON.—The city is quiet. The Cabinet has taken energetic measures to maintain order throughout the country. Troops, sailors and police support the Government. A strict blockade of Oporto has been ordered.

EX-KING MANOEL'S STATEMENT.

ABSOLUTELY AT THE SERVICE OF HIS PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

A statement published in the "Daily Chronicle" on behalf of Manoel says that the assassination of President Paes created a new situation reducing the country to a state of chaos, hence Manoel did not expect his supporters to be bound by the wish he expressed to them at the outbreak of war to refrain from any movement in his favour. Manoel is in no way privy to the present movement, but knows certain leaders and has confidence in them. As regards himself, he is absolutely at the service of his people and if they call upon him he is prepared to go immediately.

COLLAPSE OF BULGARIA.

IMPORTANT PART PLAYED BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Jan. 23.

The "Gazette" contains a despatch from General Milne describing the important part the British played in the offensive last September against the Bulgarians between Lake Doiran and the Vardar. The British fought sanguinary battles on the 18th and 19th September, suffering and inflicting severe losses in assaults on the dominating and elaborately fortified heights of the P. ridge and Grande Couronne. These battles served the object, which was to pin down the Bulgarian reserves so that they were not available to oppose the great Franco-Serbian attack which burst through and led to the utter defeat of the enemy.

The despatch incidentally mentions that when the news of the Armistice with Turkey was received General Milne was actually on the river Maritza ready to occupy Adrianople, while the first Hellenic corps was echeloned between Kavalla and Drama, ready to participate in the general advance on Constantinople.

STRENGTH OF BOLSHEVIK FORCES.

GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—A Koenigsberg message states that reports that armies of millions of Bolsheviks are marching on Germany are exaggerated. The line of the Riga-Dvinsk-Vilna has been crossed by no more than 50,000 Bolshevik troops.

MURDER OF "EMPEROR OF SAHARA."

GRAND JURY REFUSES TO INDICT WIFE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

A message from Mineola (Texas) states that the Grand Jury has refused to indict Madame Lebaudy for the murder of her husband, the so-called Emperor of Sahara, whom she shot and killed.

SIR GEORGE ROOS KEPPEL.

TO BE SUCCEEDED BY SIR ALFRED GRANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

Sir George Roos-Keppel, who has been appointed member of the Council of India, will take office in Spring on retiring from his present appointment as Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of North-West Frontier Province, where he will be succeeded by Sir Alfred Grant.

LABOUR STRIKES IN BRITAIN.

DUE TO ABOLITION OF MEN'S PRIVILEGES.

15,000 IN LONDON OUT OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 23.

A wave of labour unrest is at present passing over the country involving miners, engineers, boilermakers and many kindred trades. The concession of the forty-seven-hour week in the engineering trades has been causing much friction, in which connection fifteen thousand men in London alone are striking. Men complain of the stoppage of a number of recognised privileges including breakfast and tea intervals and a few minutes' grace on arriving at work.

The members of the unions concerned met eht London district employers yesterday and declared that the trouble was well in hand. On the other hand the men threaten a general strike if they do not receive satisfaction. Many thousands of shipbuilding engineers in various parts of the country are involved in the 'breakfast strike,' while South Wales steelworkers and several hundred engineers and allied trades at Lowestoft have struck in sympathy.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

It is understood that the Railway Executive Committee has arranged for the establishment of an eight-hour day for railwaymen as from February 1st.

DEMANDS OF EMPLOYEES.

THREAT OF RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 23.

The labour unrest in Britain is mainly due to complaints that the abolition of old customs like short intervals for refreshment has not been abated. Twenty thousand engineers and electricians are still on strike in London and forty thousand are idle in Yorkshire where 150,000 colliers threaten to strike unless employers recognise a time allowance for food.

An unofficial general strike to enforce a forty hours' week is threatened in Scotland. Thousands of ship repairers on the Northeast coast have ceased work. A meeting of railwaymen's delegates in London last night threatened a national stoppage unless the eight hours' day was immediately enforced and other grievances removed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LABOUR INTERNATIONALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 23.

A meeting of the Parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and representatives of the American Federation of Labour in London yesterday decided to reconstitute the Labour Internationale on the Trades Union basis.

BRITISH TEA TRADE.

DISSATISFACTION WITH CONTINUANCE OF WAR TIME RESTRICTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Jan. 23.

"The Times" says the tea trade is dissatisfied with the continuance of war time restrictions and probably Government will be pressed to allow the trade to exercise individual enterprise, which it is maintained is now essential if the whole industry is not to be permanently injured.

It is understood that if the present fixed price of 2/8 per pound is abolished, the large distributing firms are prepared to guarantee that all cheap tea required shall be available and no loss shall be incurred by Government through the liquidation of supplies.

MUNICIPAL E WARD ELECTION.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. GANGLA.

We are given to understand that Mr. Gangla, who was a candidate for election to the Corporation, has written to the Municipal Commissioner withdrawing his candidature. It appears that the withdrawal cannot be acted upon by the Commissioner, as under the Municipal Act, the withdrawal cannot be accepted unless it was made three days before the last day for nominations, which was fixed for the 20th instant.

We are informed on good authority that notwithstanding this technicality Mr. Gangla has no intention of appearing as a candidate at the ensuing election, so that the five remaining candidates, the Hon. Mr. Salebhai Barodawala, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji, Mr. Umer Sobani, Mr. M. H. Haveliwala and Mr. S. Dhondi, will be duly elected.

DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY

AGA KHAN AS RULER OF MESOPOTAMIA.

STRONG PROTEST FROM MADRAS MOSLEMS.

A mass meeting of the Musalman public of Madras was held on Friday last at the Victoria Public Hall to discuss the present situation of Turkey and the issues raised consequent on the war in regard to her and to appeal to His Imperial Majesty on its behalf. The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hussan Sahab was in the chair and delivered his address in Urdu, after which resolutions were passed.

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HUSSAN.

The following are extracts from an English translation of his speech:

As I said before, the War ought to have been confined to Europe. There was no need to bring it into Asia. Great Britain, however, thought that Germany may march through Turkey and Persia to the Indian borders. To meet Germany half way Great Britain invaded Mesopotamia with Indian troops. That was a precautionary measure taken with a view to protect India. No love is lost between Turks and Arabs and people are more often actuated by selfish ends than by lofty motives of patriotism. Shareef Hussain raised the banner of revolt. Lastly Palestine and Syria were occupied by the British with the help of Arabs and Indians.

WHY DISSOLVE TURKEY.

Now the War is over, the Central European powers are laid by the heel, militarism is crushed and plans are seriously discussed for the abolition of War for ever. The League of Nations is to stand sentinel to prevent international jealousies getting the better of political discretion. British Colonies in Africa are no longer to be on the tenter hooks of fear of attack from German Colonies. There is no fear of Germany getting at India through Turkey. Unless Russia regain her vitality with the help of British India need have no fear even from her next-door neighbours. Why then should Great Britain desire the dissolution of Turkey? Has Great Britain thwarted the world-dominating designs of Germany only to extend her own dominance over a large sphere of the world? As it is the sun never sets on His Imperial Majesty's dominions. Should she not rest content with this, but like Germany should she desire to have a place in the sun itself? If Great Britain ever had any fear of Pan-Islamism, surely that bogey has been laid to rest by this war. Islam as a power has reached its lowest ebb. Morocco, Tunis and Algeria have become potter's clay in the hands of France. Tripoli is no longer an Islamic country. Egypt is mortgaged body and soul to Great Britain. Turkey in Europe has shrunk into a mere Province. Persia has decayed past recovery. Bokhara, Khiva and Turkistan are held by Russian bayonets. Mogul Empire in India has been replaced by British. If the Turkish Empire in Asia, the relic of once the mighty Empire of Islam over the then known world, is suffered to remain intact what harm can it possibly do to the British Empire? On the other hand as a powerful Ally, Turkey can be a tower of strength to the British.

EXAMPLES OF EGYPT AND INDIA.

I will perhaps be told that Great Britain does not propose to occupy any of the Turkish territories herself. All that she wants is that each community should become independent under a king of its own and that Great Britain will be the friend and protector of all. The sacred places of Islam will remain in the hands of Muslim Rulers only. The administration under guidance will be methodical. Education, trade, art and industry will flourish. The material and moral condition of the people will improve and all the modern comforts and conveniences and blessings of European civilisation will be available to rich and poor alike. Egypt and not India is cited as an apt example of the product of beneficient British rule. Let us for a moment analyse the state of both these countries. Egypt was administered nominally by Egyptians but virtually by the British. The head of each department was a Pasha, who was only a figurehead kept in nominal power as long as he did not incur the displeasure of his subordinate British official who carried on the administrative look in the name of and over the signature of the Pasha. These virtual rulers and nominally subordinates kept up outwardly the form and appearance of the Turkish Rule. They wore Turkish Fez as a Turkish subject and kept their place in Durbars as became subordinate officials. The Europeans were only advisors to the Khedive—not his Ministers. The Khedive used to feel his position very irksome and was often conspicuous by his absence at his rightful master's place at Constantinople. As soon as Turkey joined Germany Egypt was declared independent and a Sultan was installed in the place of the Khedive. A great bonfire was made of the Turkish caps that the Europeans used to wear in office and on public occasions, and the shining chimney pieces or top hats were brought out of the cupboard to adorn the wise heads. It is a travesty of truth and mockery to call Egypt and its Ruler independent when the British forces and British guns overlook the capital and the palace from the brow of Makatam Hill. You can picture to yourself how independent and self-relying his Highness the Aga Khan would be if made the Ruler of Mesopotamia.

As for the material prosperity is it not notorious that India starves in the midst of plenty, the tillers of soil and producers of grain do not get one full meal a day. The average annual income of Indian people is Rs. 30 and the peasantry is heavily in debt. India is rich in minerals and precious metal; let us go to Kolar Gold Field see there that every month a heavy load of gold bricks is carried away to London. The only residue left in the country is the wages paid to the coolies and the royalty to the Mysore State. There will be as much prosperity in Mesopotamia as there is in India when its resources that are now partially developed are fully exploited by foreigners under the grateful patronage of rulers put and kept on the throne by foreign Powers.

The Turkish countries are now to attain under British auspices happiness and prosperity of the kind we enjoy in India. Was the world made safe at such enormous cost for democracy or superimposed autocracy? Why should not the Turkish countries be helped to establish a popular form of Government free and autonomous in their own internal affairs and united in their federation for their mutual safety and protection? Instead of establishing her protectorate piecemeal over each country, why should not England become the friend and protector of the whole Turkish Empire. She will gain better terms for her tradesmen and exploiters than will be the case otherwise. The railway concessions instead of ending with the western borders of Mesopotamia will extend right into the Turkish dominions upto Contantinople and link India with England through the shortest route. England can then play her new role of the friend of humanity with advantage to herself as well as to others. Turkey has extended her hand of friendship. Let Great Britain grasp it with equal alacrity. In doing so England will please the millions of Muslim subjects. We want all the holy places in Arabia, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia to remain under one Muslim Sovereign and that Sovereign will be our Khalifa.

A SERIOUS OBJECTION.

Next to Mecca, Jerusalem, Baitul Mukhadus is sacred to Islam. It was towards Jerusalem that the Prophet of Islam and his followers turned their faces for 14 years before Mecca became the Khibla of Musalmans. The Aksa mosque of Jerusalem ranks next to the Kaaba of Mecca. In Najafashrif and Karbala-i-Kuallah are buried the sacred remains of Ali and his beloved son, the Great Martyr Hussain and Baghdad contains the mausoleum of Shaik Abdul Khader Jeelani whose votaries number millions of Musalmans all over the world. These three are the places of pilgrimage, just as Mecca and Madina are in Arabia and Jerusalem in Palestine. All these sacred places were under the suzerainty of one Amir-ul, Momoneen Khalifat-ul Musalmeen Sultanul Islam—Prince of Muhammadans, Khalifa of Musalmans and Sultan of Islam. No religious significance was attached to the office of the Shareef of Mecca, nor any temporal position was enjoyed by the custodian of the Baghdad Mahsoleum. If there are to be Rulers in Mecca, Jerusalem and Bagdad independent of the Sultan of Turkey, every one of them will usurp the spiritual headship of Islam in their own kingdom and the outside Musalmans will be asked to pay their homage to three spiritual temporal heads instead of one.

THE AGA KHAN AND MESOPOTAMIA.

Apart from the above serious objection to the creation of three independent Kingdoms a difficulty will arise in the choosing of the Rulers. Great Britain in spite of her intimate connection with millions of Musalmans in all claims understands Muslim sentiments and ourselves the least. Her ignorance of Muslim religion, traditions and history is simply colossal. We have been having a very good illustration of this in the news that it is contemplated to make his Highness the Aga Khan, the Ruler of Mesopotamia. I have told you that the Rulers of Mecca and Baghdad cannot remain mere temporal sovereigns. They are bound to assume the religious headship of Islam as well. Our Government is labouring under the impression that as a lineal descendant of a remote priest and of a pretender to the throne of Persia in Aga Khan can be combined the spiritual and temporal leadership with advantage. They are either not aware of or they are shutting their eyes deliberately to the fact that Aga Khan is the religious head of a people who were for generations taught to believe that their salvation did not lie in praying to God five times a day, fasting in the month of Ramazan or performing pilgrimage to Mecca, but they can buy salvation and redemption from all sins by paying a religious tax to his Highness the Aga Khan. Both the Sunnies whose sentiments are of prime importance in this connection and Shias detest the creed enforced by the ancestors of Aga Khan and weekly acquiesed in by him. Government has probably forgotten that when a section of the Khoja community wanted to build a mosque to follow the true behests of Islam three of the leading Khojas involved in this movement were murdered one day by the Fidaees of Aga Khan. Since then a number of Khojas have become Sunnies or Asna Asharies and have seceded from the Aga Khan. There will be a strong protest throughout the length and breadth of India if the Aga Khan was appointed the Ruler of Mesopotamia.

It is an admitted fact that the immense contributions of India in men, materials and money were utilised almost wholly for the subjugation of Mesopotamia Palestine and Syria and those countries were invaded not for the expansion of the territories or sphere of influence of the British Empire but only to protect India from the attack of Germany. India therefore has right to be heard in the matter of the disposal of the countries temporarily subjugated by means of the forces and resources of India. We Musalmans of India have therefore the double right of offering their counsel to Great Britain concerning the fates of Islamic countries. Firstly on account of our religious interests in those countries and secondly on account of the utilisation of Indian forces materials and money in the subjugation of those territories.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were all carried unanimously:—

That in the event of its being decided to grant an autonomous Government to Mesopotamia in accordance with a common principle affecting a belligerent's territories this meeting appeals that the autonomous Government so formed should be under the immediate suzerainty of the Turkish Empire.

That this meting has seen with horror the rumour given currency to by some of the local papers that it is contemplated to place Mesopotamia under the guardianship of H. H. the Aga Kham and respectfully hopes that there is absolutely no truth in this rumour as the appointment will be viewed with the utmost disfavour by the Muslim world at large. That this meeting sincerely trusts that the Peace Conference will be guided by the righteous spirit of meting out equal justice to all belligerent nations regardless of their nationality, race or religion and that its decisions would not be such as to lend impression to the world that Turkey has suffered on account of its not being a Christian Power.

DEATH OF PRINCE JOHN.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CONDOLENCES.

The following telegram was sent by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"I venture to express on behalf of my Government and the Princes and People of the Bombay Presidency my deepest sympathy with your Majesties in your loss."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to reply in the following terms:—

"Please convey to the Government, Princes and People of the Bombay Presidency the grateful thanks felt by the Queen-Empress and myself for your kind message of sympathy."

THEIR MAJESTIES' BEREAVEMENT.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the following resolution was adopted:—That the Corporation of Calcutta have learnt with profound sorrow of the death of H. R. H. Prince John of Windsor, the youngest son of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress, and desire to convey their respectful sympathy and condolence to the family in their sad bereavement.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, held a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund at the Secretariat on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the Young Women's Christian Association on Wednesday afternoon, and afterwards presided at the lecture on "Women of France during the War" by Major Mallet.

Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., has been appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., proceeded on leave. Mr. D. Healey will act temporarily as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Insvestigation Department, vice Mr. J. A. Guider.

Dr. Pherozeshah Nassarwanji Daruwala, LL.D. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to be Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, till 1st June 1919, vice Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

THE NEW GERMANY.

A FEDERATION OF EIGHT REPUBLICS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

It is announced from Berlin that Germany will be divided into a Federation of eight Republics headed by Greater Berlin with a population of ten million, the others being Prussia, Silesia, Brandenburg, Lower Saxony Westphalia, Hesse and Rhineland. A Federal State of German-Austria will also be established.

FLOODS IN EGYPT.

BUSINESS PARALYSED IN CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

Egypt is deluged with rain. Cairo and the environs are converted into lakes and hundreds of Arab dwellings have collapsed. Business is paralysed. The loss of life is small.

THE LABOUR STRIKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

ALCOCK ASHDOWN DOCKYARD MENS STRIKE.

The strike at the Alcock Ashdown dockyards still continues. There are over 2,000 men out, and in reply to their demand for increase of wages and a bonus, the management have put up the following notice:—

"Werkmen are informed that their demands will be considered if only they return to work. No payment will be made for the days they are on strike."

When the men read the notice, it made no favourable impression on them and without returning to work they dispersed.

SITUATION IN SUBURBAN AREAS.

TEMPORARY PANIC IN THANA DISTRICT

The suburbs of Bombay have not yet caught the contagion of the mill strike fever in Bombay. Here everything is as quite as in normal times. In the Thana District recently all the liquor shops, with very few exceptions, were ordered to be closed with the result that there was an unnecessary panic in many outlying villages where the people knew nothing of the strike or the strikers, blood curdling rumours being set afloat of impending loot and devastation to be perpetrated by the big army of starving strikers in Bombay. Fortunately the Collector soon recognised the blunder made and ordered all the liquor shops in the Thana District to be re-opened except those in Bandra and Kurla; in Bandra on account of its proximityy to Bombay and in Kurla because there are two spinning and weaving mills there. But these mills are running quite uninterruptedly, there being no disturbance whatever, although the mill-hands have sent in a representation for better pay and improved conditions of service.

The strikers and their women come in shoals to gather cockles and scallops from the creek to the east of the Bandra railway station. Beyond this there has been no undesirable demonstration either in Bandra or elsewhere in the suburbs. An elderly man in the crowd—a mill-hand—was asked by a press representative if shell fish would not prove dangerous food in view of the cholera raging in Bombay. "Then what are we to eat," he answered with some warmth, "are we to eat the mill-owners?" "N," was the sympathetic reply, "your respectable digestive functions accustomed to simple diet would not be able to assimilate such repulsive fare." "Yes," continued old Vithoba—for this was his name—"the mill-owners bodies are overloaded with fat, having made money through the sweat of our brow and when so much of adipose tissue preponderates in peoples's bodies their intellect gets clouded and their hearts corrupted. If, with all our toiling and moiling to make the mill-owners fat and plump they cannot have the heart to give us the pittance, only just sufficient to help us to keep body and soul together and to meet the most indispensable needs, then what is the use of serving such men?" The poor man continued in this strain for some time, concluding his remarks with the observation "God is great. He is our great father and protector and He will not let us die of starvation."

STRIKE STILL GOING ON.

The workmen of the Bombay Mint again met yesterday morning at the Esplanade Maidan and adopted a representation to the Mint Master. The men ask for an increase of 4 annas all round and bonus of two months' wages. The representation was sent to the Mint Master through one of the strikers who volunteered his services. The strikers were not allowed by the Police to proceed to the Mint. A notice was put up at the Mint yesterday calling on the men to return to work and stating that their representation would be favourably considered afterwards. But the men did not accept the offer

STRIKE AT THE MINT.

ALLEGED HARASSMENT BY POLICE.

The employees of the Mint complain of various hardships to which they have been subjected in more recent times. Whereas formerly they used to get from two to three days for working on Sundays, it has now been reduced to the actual time worked. On ordinary days, they are punished for being late by a few minutes, due to causes beyond their control, such as a train or tram car running late by being forced to work longer and then refused to count the extra time for purposes of payment. During these years of war they have had to work at very high pressure, owing to the enormous demand for coin and the number of holidays has been reduced to almost vanishing point. Applications made to the Mint Master have proved to be of no avail and though they were chary of making any fresh representation they have done so at the request of the European officials of the Mint, who advised them on Wednesday to do so. They have remained perfectly orderly and well-behaved and appear to be unanimous in their demand for increase of wages, etc. It seems extraordinary every movement of theirs should be closely watched by the police, under whose orders they have to move and have their being when out for collective discussion of questions affecting their common interests. Yesterday when the men wanted to accompany the deputy selected for presenting their petition to the Mint Master, they were not allowed to do so by the police. Subsequently about half a dozen men were allowed to accompany the deputy as far as the Mint.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES DISCONTENTED

The employees of the Bombay Tramway Co., held a meeting on Wednesday night at the head office at Colaba and decided to ask the management for an increase of 35 per cent. and a special war bonus of one months' pay. The men were promised a reply yesterday night and asked to meet at the same place. In the meanwhile, the manager of the Company has issued a notice announcing some concessions.

The men met again last night at the head office at Colaba, when some hundreds of the employees were present. From enquiries made at 2 a.m. to-day, we learn the Managing Director attended the meeting and explained to them the nature of the allowances he had sanctioned and how these allowances affected the various grades of the employees. The men are said to have been satisfied with the explanation. It is believed that there will be no trouble now and that the tram cars will run as usual to-day.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE GIVEN TO EMPLOYEES.

The following notice to its employees was posted up in the Company's Car Depots on Wednesday evening:—

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCE.

In view of the further rise in the cost of grain and many other necessaries of life the Directors have decided to grant the following additional special allowances to that portion of the Company's employees whose monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 200 (two hundred) per month:—

(1) To employees of the Company whose monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per month—a special allowance of 15 per cent.

(2) To employees of the company whose monthly pay exceeds Rs. 75 per month but does not exceed Rs. 125 per month—a special allowance of 10 per cent.

(3) To employees of the Company whose monthly pay exceeds Rs. 125 per month but does not exceed Rs. 200 per month—a special allowance of 5 per cent.

The total increases of remuneration in the shape of pay and allowances granted to the Company's Conductors and Drivers since the war aggregate, with the special allowance now sanctioned, from 40 per cent. to 66 per cent. according to their grades, inclusive of the bonuses of one month's pay given in 1917 and 1918 to employees of one year's service.

The Workershops' employees, whose pay does not exceed 75 per month, have, taking into account the increases of pay granted to them since the commencement of the war, the special allowance of 10 per cent. granted last year, the special allowance of 15 per cent. now sanctioned, and the bonus of one month's pay to employees of one year's service, been granted additional remuneration on about the same scale.

The Company's clerical staff whose pay is below Rs. 200 per month have been granted similar advances in their remuneration.

The additional special allowances now sanctioned will take effect from the 1st instant.

F. C. RIMINGTON.
Managing Director.

22nd January, 1919.

The percentages of the combined increases of pay and allowances granted by the Company to its employees since 1914 are shown in the Notice.

DISCONTENT AMONG BOMBAY TELEGRAPH STAFF.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT EXPRESSED OVER NEW OFFICIAL SCHEME.

A mass meeting of the Signaling and Supervisory Staff of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, was held in the rooms of the Indian Telegraph Association, Ltd., on Sunday the 19th January. The gathering was representative of all grades of workers affected by the New Scheme which came into effect on New Year's Day. Keen disappointment was given expression to, as the scheme fell far short of expectations.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed to be duly forwarded to the proper authorities

That this meeting desires respectfully to represent the widespread dissatisfaction felt in all grades with the New Scheme as received, inasmuch as it totally disappoints all expectations.

That the omission from the scheme of all maximum paid men and all officials above the rank of telegraphist is viewed as an unmerited exclusion and indicates that the strenuous services of quite half the number of workers had not been considered whatever

That the scheme as published is not in keeping with the hopes raised by the Director-General's communication No. 3416-T dated 22nd June, 1918, which foreshadowed the permanent improvement of the pay and prospects of all grades.

That the revision even in the case of the junior men falls far short of their expectation, as their ultimate prospects remain practically unaltered, and that the small increase conceded in the new scheme has only temporarily removed a grievance which has operated against the majority since 1908, when they suffered a loss of two increments.

That the revised scale of pay improves the average salary in 30 years, by Rs. 7 per mensem, of the newly entertained telegraphist, whereas the average salary of the senior worker practically remains as it was.

That the revision of pay as it stands at present is respectfully submitted has been only made with the object of stimulating recruitment but not with a view of satisfying the immediate or future needs of all workers of the Service or of providing reasonable prospects for them.

That knowledge of the fact that the average salary stands practically as it was before, will not help to stimulate recruitment.

That economic and labour conditions have altered phenomenally during the last quinquennium and scales of pay considered possible five years ago are impossible to-day.

SUBSTANTIAL REVISIONS DEMANDED.

That in the opinion of this meeting, owing to the present high cost of loving, and rents which are 100 to 150 per cent. higher than five years ago, a revision of not merely the initial pay but also the maximum pay of telegraphists as well as the prospects of all officials in higher grades is urgently called for together with wider openings in the Upper Subordinate grades and the Superior Traffic. Any scheme falling short of this cannot possibly satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the workers.

That in view of the magnificent and cheerful response made by the entire service at a time of great stress when the staff was much below strength an immediate assurance be sought from the Government of India through the Director-General that the scale of salaries of all grades will be generously revised in the very near future and that the revised scale of pay communicated in Director-General's No. 7378-T, dated 31st December, 1918, be held over till the whole question is generously reviewed.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Director-General for communication and to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

LIABILITY OF MILL-AGENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The workpeople have this morning taken a peculiar attitude. Their main contention is, that, they must get the wages for the strike days, and say that it is all the Agents' fault. For, if they had given the 35 per cent. increase on the very first day there would have been no stoppage days. Why should they, the workpeople, be made to pay for the negligence of the Agents?

There is sound commonsense in this defence, and it naturally leads to the following query:—

The liability of the Agents of these stoppage days is contributory, and they are responsible for all the costs, consequences and losses accruing to their respective mills from this negligence.

The public should raise its voice and make the Mill Agents feel that, in taking the attitude they have done, towards the workpeople, the Agents have been making a complete misuse of their position as Trustees of the Shareholders, to whom they are liable to make good all the losses resulting from the aforesaid negligence. Every day that is passing, is making their position worse and worse from every point of view.—Yours, etc.,

"SHAREHOLDER."

Bombay, Jan. 23.

SHORTEST WAY TO END STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The great strike is still holding out, and the Committee of the Association has entirely failed to bring about the expected compromise. I understand that some of the Mill Agents are quite prepared to give the strike days' pay as their mill-hands did not go on strike voluntarily, but their mills stopped working owing to the pressure of the mob outside who damaged the properties of the working mills by throwing stones, etc., on the premises, and thereby endangering the lives of those working inside. These Agents cannot act according to their wishes individually as they are bound up by the resolution of the Association. Considering the long period of the strike and coing away with the wrong sense of prestige, will not anyone of them dare to come out and set an example by declaring to his mill-hands that he would give strike days' wages and thus end the quarrel? This will, I hope, ultimately end the great strike within a few hours after the bold move is made. Thus he will only be reading the signs of the times.—Yours, etc.,

"V."

Bombay, Jan. 23.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

	Rs.
Through Mr. C. K. Muljee	65
Through Mr. B. K. Nickolson	100
This includes from	
Mr. R. A. M.	5
Mr. N. M. Dubash	7
Sympathisers	88
Through Mr. S. K. Dafatary	51

INDIAN ARMY AND I. M. S.

REVISED RATES OF LEAVE PAY FOR OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

Mr. Montagu has approved the following revised rates of leave pay, which will operate as from January 1st, for officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service who are granted leave out of India:—

In the case of the Indian Army, £200 annually on appointment, after which progressive increases of £50 after completion of every three years' service, until £650 is reached after twenty-seven completed years. A maximum of £700 will be reached after 29 years.

In the case of the Indian Medical Service, £300 annually on appointment, a £50 increase after completion of every three years' service, and a maximum of £750 after 24 years.

DEMAND FOR REFORM IN HONGKONG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 23.

A telegram from Hong-Kong dated 9th says a crowded public meeting unanimously resolved to telegraph to the Secretary of State for colonies asking that unofficial members of the Legislative Council be increased to nine, giving the Council a majority of one unofficial member.

HUGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Rs. 5 to be sent as advance with orde.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E., on return from military duty, to do duty as Political Agent for Cutch and for Morvi in Adhoi, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger.

During the absence of Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji on privilege leave Mr. G. J. Rege was in charge of the duties of the Superintendent of the Agency Police, Palanpur, in addition to his duties as Deputy Superintendent of the Agency Police.

Mr. Mervanji Ratanshah Parekh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, to be in charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintendent of the Agency Police, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties, from the date of Major Mosse's transfer to Kathiawar.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay on Rs. 600 per mensem for a period of one month, and to appoint Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, to hold it.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Police for th City of Bombay on Rs. 700 per mensem for a period of one month and to appoint Mr. J. C. Curry to hold it.

Major W. T. Barry to Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Peck transferred.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Peck to be Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., reverting.

The appointment of Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders, is confirmed.

Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, LL.B., on return from special duty, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. J. N. Bhat, LL.B.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on return from special duty, to be District and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., on return from military duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr .S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on return from military duty, to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge in Sind.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., on return from military duty, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., on return from military duty, to be Joint Judge and Additional Session Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Wasudev, LL.B., transferred.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Wasudev, LL.B., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. M. M. Bhat.

Rao Saheb Girdharsing Maniram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, to do duty in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

The privilege leave for two months and nine days granted to Mr. W. Y. Austin, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaiva is extended by twenty-two days.

Mr. B. C. Batlivala, Assistant Controller of Food Stuffs and Articles of Household Necessaries under the Controller of Prices, has been granted leave of absence for one month and eight days with effect from 13th January 1919.

Mr. S. R. Wadia is appointed to act as Assistant Controller of Food Stuffs and Articles of Household Necessaries under the Controller of Prices during the absence on leave of Mr. B. C Batlivala.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. K. Walker, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., took charge of the office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, on the forenoon of 17th December 1918 at Bombay.

Mr. G. Taylor, M.R.C.V.S., on relief, was attached for duty from the 17th to 27th December 1918 on the Bombay Veterinary College Examination Board.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for seven weeks with effect from 10th February 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. M. C. Kelkar, Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, to be Assistant Settlement Officer, in addition to his ordinary duties, for a period not exceeding six months, in connection with the revision settlement of the Erandol Taluka of the East Khandesh District.

Mr. D. B. Sothers to be on special duty as an Assistant to Mr. D. A. Thomson in connection with the control of fodder operations.

Mr. Joseph Rodgers, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 16th January or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Educational Inspector, Central Division, is granted, with effect from 31st December 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for the same period.

Mr. R. S. Cree Brown, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted furlough from 9th June 1919 to 29th February 1920 with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the College to the leave.

The Hon. Divan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, is reappointed to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory Schools at Yeravda with effect from the 21st November 1918.

Dr. Vinayak Sakharam Ghate, D.Litt., Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinsone College, Bombay, has been granted leave on medical certificate for three months and twenty-four days with effect from the 14th November 1918, with permission to affix to it the summer vacation which commences on the 10th March 1919.

During the absence of Reverend Dr. MacRae:—Major M. S. Irani, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 6th December 1918.

Captain J. W. Barnett, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Special Prison Crater, Aden, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 6th November 1918.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Marjoribanks, M.D., I.M.S., ar replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

On return from military duty, Mr. N. N. Farrell, A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

Mr. Raghunath Ganesh Kelkar, L.C.E., Supervisor, 1st Grade, permanent, and Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, substantive pro tempore, reverts to Supervisor, 1st Grade, permanent, with effect from the 14th February 1918.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Jan. 22.

A Rice market was somewhat weaker the sales for January and February at Rs. 325 by big mills being considerable. Small mills quality was sold at Rs. 340. Outside prices were Rs. 323 for January and February and Rs. 326 for three months. Steamers have been arranged for as follows:—Bombay four. Calcutta three, Calicut, Cochin two Colombo one.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles _____ or order to the payment of Rs. _____ at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the _____ day of _____ 1919.

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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Jan 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.920 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.5 "
Dew Point	67.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.754 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.0 "
Minimum do.	71.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,W,ESE,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	85 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Thur.	23	m 2	58	26	4	23	m 9	32	18	7
		3	59a	24	5		9	12a	20	10
Fri.	24	m 3	30	25	7	24	m 10	20	18	11
		5	0a	24	0		10	48	21	9
Sat.	25	m 4	12	24	11	25	m 11	25	19	0
		6	25a	23	11		11	46a	22	5
Sun.	26	m 5	18	24	4	26	m 0	42a	18	10
		6	16a	24	6					
Mon.	27	m 6	36	24	1	27	m 1	47	22	3
		9	15a	25	6		1	49a	18	4
Tues.	28	m 8	1	24	4	28	m 2	58	21	7
		9	54a	25	6		2	41a	17	7
Wed.	29	m 9	10	24	11	29	m 3	45	20	8
		10	28a	27	7		3	25a	12	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 23 (Thursday)	Sunrise. 7h. 15m.	Sunset.	6h. 26m
" 24 (Friday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 27m
" 25 (Saturday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 27m
" 26 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 28m
" 27 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 29m
" 28 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 29m
" 29 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 14m.	"	6h. 30m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1919 Jan. 2d. 10h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m. p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.12in. of rain and Jhansi 0.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below normal throughout, and the defect is large in places—13deg. at Allahabad and 15deg at Jhansi; night temperature is slightly above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and south-east Rajputana and are practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Rajputana and is below it n upper Sind. Day temperature continues below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is overcast in Central India West and is clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity remains below normal in Kathiawar, but is above it in south Gujarat and Central India West. Night temperature is above the average except in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts; Jubbulpore has had 1.07in., Saugor 0.24in., Nagpore 0.87in. and Raipur 1.95in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is largely above normal. Day temperature is generally below the average, the deficiency being as much as 15deg. at Saugor and 16deg. at Jubbulpore. Night temperature is in slight or moderate excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karwar. Night temperature is slghtly above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average in the northern half of the division. Night temperature is in slight or moderate excess generally.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the eastern half of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and local in the United Provinces. The unsettled conditions in the central parts of the country are less marked to-day. Temperature has been very low during the day in the area of rainfall, but with the cloud now prevailing it has been above the average at night in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Weather is again becoming unsettled in the Persian Gulf.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd January, 1919.

Disturbance in north-west passing away but unsettled conditions in central parts country intensified spreading eastwards.

Rainfall been nearly general north-east Baluchistan, Central India, Central Provinces with few falls Madras. There has been local snowfall Kashmir.

Chief amounts:—Indore two inches, Nowgong. Amraoti three quarters, Jubbulpore, Nagpur one and a half, Pachmarhi one, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Seoni, Pendra, Chanda, Cochin, Coconada, Vizagapatam a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Oct. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	68.1	56.0	89	..	4.27	—2.68
Do (22nd)	66.2	55.9	98	..	4.27	—2.60
Jask	77.4	61.6	77	..	0.53	—1.61
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	79.2	69.8	68	..	1.52	—0.19
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.8	45.9	70	..	0.11	—0.47
Rawalpindi	64.3	38.6	86	0.04	2.10	—0.75
Lahore	67.0	48.5	97	..	0.90	—0.65
Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	66.7	46.1	91	..	2.187	+0.02
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	68.6	52.8	93	0.02	0.86	+0.06
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	61.1	53.0	97	0.35	1.96	+0.13
Cawnpore	64.8	51.1	97	..	0.33	—0.78
Allahabad	61.2	50.1	98	0.12	0.81	—0.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.0	43.6	55	..	0.14	—0.25
Karachi	73.9	57.4	91	..	0.40	—0.15
Ajmer	67.8	45.9	89	..	0.11	—0.64
Jaipore	66.7	44.2	84	..	0.06	+0.28
Kotah	70.6	55.2	93	..	1.12	+0.16
Mount Abu	64.8	44.9	72	..	0	—0.48
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	79.4	51.1	51	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	79.8	60.6	66	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	84.1	61.6	45	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	82.9	51.1	36	..	0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para	86.2	57.4	54	..	0	—0.27
Surat	84.7	60.7	81	..	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	85.6	63.4	64	..	0	—0.18
Deesa	84.4	50.7	54	..	0	—0.24
Neemuch	74.9	54.8	94	0.01	0.61	+0.12
Indore	77.1	58.7	93	..	3.27	+2.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	62.3	55.8	88	1.07	6.33	+4.94
Saugor	62.0	52.8	99	0.24	3.58	+2.14
Hoshangabad	75.8	59.4	94	..	5.49	+4.25
Khandwa	84.3	62.8	94	..	1.92	+0.50
Akola	88.6	63.8	87	..	1.98	+0.5
Amraoti	78.8	63.3	89	0.09	2.64	+1.43
Nagpur	76.6	61.5	92	0.87	4.94	+3.35
Chanda	87.5	64.8	91	..	0.75	—0.45
Raipur	89.5	60.5	97	1.95	2.74	+1.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.0	70.7	83	..	0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri	84.7	70.5	71	..	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	83.9	7	92	..	3.01	+1.81
Karwar	86.5	69.0	94	..	4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.1	55.9	59	..	0.31	—0.78
Ahmednagar	84.5	55.8	73	..	0.91	—0.39
Poona	85.0	58.1	76	..	1.17	+0.06
Sholapur	89.4	66.8	47	..	1.41	—0.11
Bijapur	86.7	64.8	74	..	0.29	—0.91
Belgaum	81.8	63.2	91	..	4.32	+2.38
Aurangabad	83.1	60.1	63	..	1.66	+0.46
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	64.7	80	..	2.33	+1.47
Hyderabad	86.2	70.0	80	..	3.79	+1.69
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.1	75.2	71	..	6.60	+3.14
Calicut	87.8	76.1	83	..	13.68	+7.38
Cochin	89.7	75.6	78	..	32.17	+4.79
Colombo	88.1	73.4	98	..	9.79	—11.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	74.7	83	..	16.65	+10.39
Bellary	90.3	72.7	60	..	6.01	+3.75
Cuddapah	92.5	73.4	76	..	6.58	+1.86
Madras	85.7	74.8	90	..	50.12	+29.95
Bangalore	84	64.6	80	..	7.78	+4.47
Coimbatore	89.1	70.3	77	..	12.07	+6.96
Trichinopoly	92.8	74.0	90	..	18.93	+6.53
Pegapatam	85.5	78.1	79	..	42.90	+13.78

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 23rd January, 1919, was 30.149 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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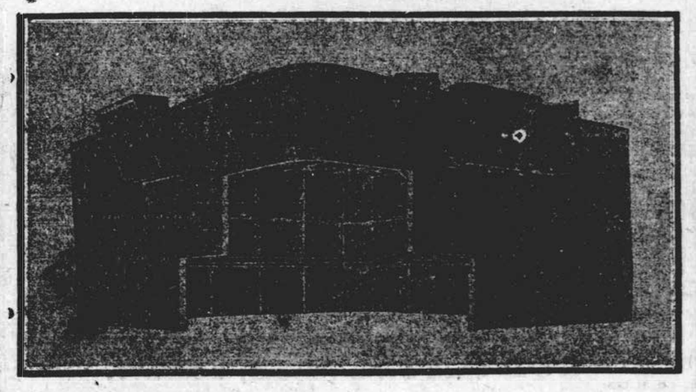

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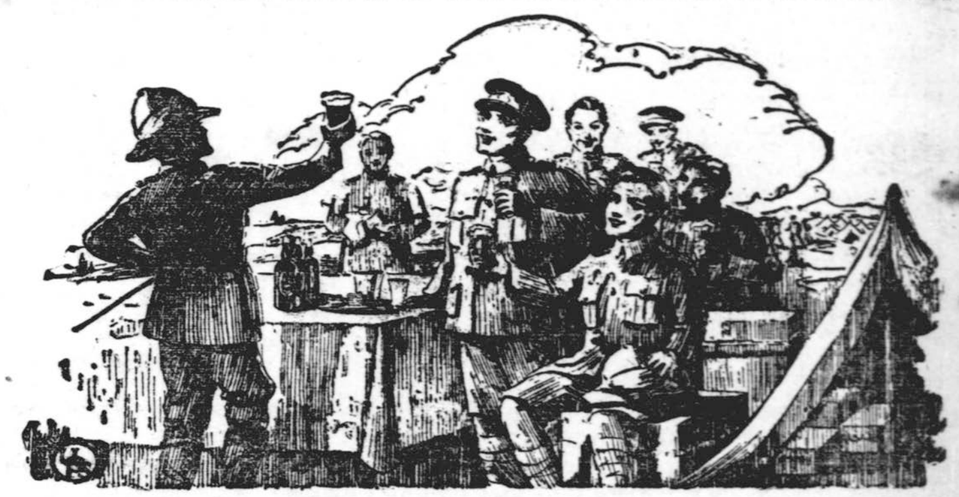

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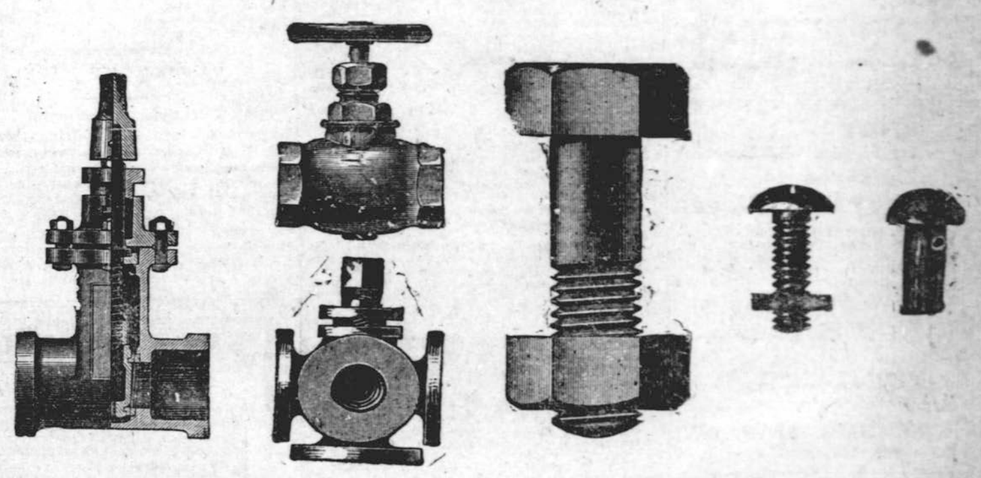

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